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CEMA COMMITTEES CONVENE IN VARNA, BUDAPEST, SOFIA

Customs Conference

AU081508 Sofia BTA in English 1239 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Varna, October 8 (BTA) -- Chief customs administrators from the socialist countries opened their 25th international conference here today. In his greetings address to the delegates, Mr Dimitur Kalinov, deputy minister of finance, emphasized the role of customs authorities in the expansion and promotion of socialist integration. The socialist countries' customs administrations work actively to facilitate at the most economic, cultural and tourist exchange through the standardization of customs regimes and formalities. It was stressed that at the same time they guard the socialist legal order and take an active part in the international cooperation among the customs administrations.

In the course of five days delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia will consider a wide range of problems in connection with customs control, anti-smuggling measures and international customs cooperation.

Radio, TV Broadcasting

LD102342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] In Budapest, the CEMA standing committee has discussed the future of radio and television broadcasting. At the session of the CEMA Standing Committee of the Radio, Technical, and Electronic Industries, the head of the Soviet delegation proposed cooperation in the planning and manufacture of optical, telecommunication, and information transmission systems. The communique issued on the session of the committee established that the body approved the proposals on long-term coordination of the various production specialization and cooperation agreements. Implementation of the cooperation program which is valid until 1990 and which pertains to the development and wide-ranging use of microprocessor technology, also was approved. Delegation leaders were received in the parliament building by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Traffic Safety Conference

AU101937 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA) -- The third scientific and technical conference of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid on the problems of traffic safety opened here today. The conference is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and by specialists from international organizations, from Finland and Yugoslavia.

In his address to the participants in the conference, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of internal affairs, stressed the importance of the conference and dwelt in greater detail on the Bulgarian practice in the sphere of traffic safety and the care taken in that respect. He stressed the need of closer cooperation between the CMEA member-countries in solving the questions of traffic safety and in transferring scientific and technical progress.

'IMPERIALIST DIPLOMACY' OF U.S., USSR ASSAILED

AU101753 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Sep 84 p 4

[Arben Karapici article: "The Tactics of the Imperialist Diplomacy of the United States and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The 39th UN General Assembly session is in progress, but more than ever Soviet and American diplomacies are engaged in noisy deliberations directed at each other and world public opinion. Immediately after Reagan's speech at the United Nations and his proposals to resume the Soviet-American dialogue, the "constructive resumption of relations" between Washington and Moscow, TASS reacted: "Meetings will continue, but not the way the Americans want them." The official Soviet reaction upset the high circles in Washington, and the White House, without letting the TASS news item cool off, hurried to let it be known that in the upcoming meeting with Gromyko, Reagan will make interesting new proposals of mutual benefit to the two sides.

The chronology of these noisy propagandistic and diplomatic events is even longer if one looks at them in more detail and at their lower level. In the meeting that took place Wednesday between the chief representatives of American and Soviet diplomacy, Shultz and Gromyko, the accent was on the "elimination of barriers" between Moscow and Washington. At the United Nations the two sides agreed on "the resumption of discussions."

This Soviet-American scenario that is taking place at their respective UN missions shows the great activity that has as its objective the psychological preparation of work public opinion and the world's peoples. Every move is carefully prepared by Washington and Moscow, who have as their prime objective the development of their imperialistic strategy without any obstacles.

Looking carefully at the actual conditions and the situation today as these tactics taking place, it is not difficult to understand why they are happening and their true hidden objectives. At present, in Europe, other countries, and in the United States itself, a wave of protest and massive objection is rising from all peoples against the militaristic policies and the war preparations of the United States and the USSR. In the United States alone, millions of Americans have taken part in many manifestations of protest in more than sixty cities and other large centers against the folly of the armaments race. The numbers of protesters are in the hundreds of millions. They still continue to protest in countries like England, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Canada, and Japan; all in unison denounce the aggressive and hegemonistic policies of the two superpowers.

It is this massive opposition of the peoples and the severe protests of advanced international public opinion that distrub and even frighten the heads of the imperialistic diplomacies of Moscow and Washington. It is also the armed liberation war of the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Central America that is putting a question mark over U.S. or Soviet domination in these regions. In order to be able to extinguish the opposition and protests of these peoples, to crush and drown their revolts and armed uprisings, the two superpowers use their imperialistic diplomatic tactics and their psychological war. With their attitude, with their proposals and counterproposals for a meeting and a "constructive dialogue" for disarmament and "arms control" that they are boasting about at the United Nations and at Soviet and American missions, the White House and Kremlin seek to achieve their objectives of confusing the people and making them believe that their aspirations "will be considered" in the bilateral talks.

On the other hand, Moscow's and Washington's aims are to gain as much ground as they can for their bargaining with each other. The Americans and the Soviets alike present themselves as being backed by public opinion, so they raise the balloons of "peace" and "just solutions" of world problems.

The superpowers are counting on these hopes, tactics, and calculations; that is the reason for the intensification of their efforts lately. The world has seen their tactics before. It knows them and the "good" they bring. Experience from past meetings between the Soviets and Americans and subsequent events around the world testify better than the beautiful words of the imperialists and social imperialists at the United Nations. The superpowers' interests and the interests of the peoples, Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the Eighth AWP Congress, never coincide; they do not meet at any time. Imperialism in order to survive, has to enslave the peoples. To free these peoples imperialism must be destroyed."

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS

AU061800 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Increased Effectiveness of the Economy Requires That the Effectiveness of the Party's Work With People, Organizations, and Scientific Management Should Be Further Raised"]

[Text] The problems pertaining to the effectiveness of the economy and the consolidation of our socialist finances have always been the object of attention in the party's economic policy. They have been conceived and implemented from correct Marxist-Leninist positions and have been appreciated as being primary factors in the construction of socialism by relying on our own efforts.

The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum held recently pointed out that the increased effectiveness of the economy and the consolidation of the financial and monetary system along a correct road and in accordance with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made it possible for our economy to develop uninterruptedly along a correct road. Regardless of the difficulties created by the capitalist-revionist encirclement and economic crises which continue to deepen throughout the world, our country has progressed steadily and scored consecutive successes in the development of the economy and culture, in raising the well-being of the people, and in strengthening the defense potential. In 1983, compared with 1950, the overall social production increased 13 times, and 5.4 times as measured per capita. Like those being attained in all fields of life in the current 5-year period, these successes are a testimony to the correct policy pursued by our party as well as to the toil and efforts and the great victories achieved by our people during these 40 years of socialist construction.

Nevertheless, the party teaches us to measure our efforts and results against the great objectives that have been set out and against the numerous possibilities and rising demands, in order that we may exceed them. Proceeding from this, the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum posed to the party organs and organizations, and all the working people, the task of making a turn, in the deepest meaning of the word, everywhere and on the part of everyone, with regard to the problem of effectiveness and that of improving the method of work in order to meet all planned indicators.

The need for a greater effort to ensure the fulfillment of our plans with greater effectiveness arises from the growing demands of the economy and of the country to secure constantly increasing resources for extended socialist reproduction, to raise the well-being of the population, and to strengthen the defense potential. An understanding of this internal factor is also important because, despite the positive achievements, deficits have been created in certain sectors and plan indicators. The plenum set out important tasks to eliminate the nonfulfillment of plans and to ensure that the laws and proportions of socialist reproduction are not affected. It is from this viewpoint that the party organizations and, under their guidance, the state and economic organs, as well as all the working people, must consider these tasks.

Comrade Enver stresses that the problem of effectiveness is one of the most important and most difficult in the current 5-year period. Let us harbor no illusions that it can be achieved without properly supporting and implementing the tasks pertaining to the increase in production, productivity, and cost reduction, the strengthening of the regimen of thrift, and scientific-technological progress, and the perfecting of socialist economic relations. Proceeding from this, the plenum stressed that the all-round fulfillment of the planned tasks, which is the law with regard to all production, financial, and contractual indicators, is the first prerequisite in raising the effectiveness of the economy. The plenum strongly criticized certain nonfulfillments in some districts in the oil sector, the chrome industry, agriculture, and so forth. As a result of the party's correct policy and state investments in the oil industry, oil has become one of the pillars of the economy's independent development. However, the communists, cadres, and specialists in this sector must understand profoundly and with a sense of responsibility that the pace of the development of all the branches and sectors of the economy depends very largely on their effort. They are therefore required to work conscientiously, with strict discipline, and to apply the deepest scientific thinking in their work. The fact that a number of drilling installations fail to operate on some days, the fact that intensification methods have been applied only to the extent of 50 percent at the Gorisht field, the fact that there are malfunctions, wells out of operation, and the fact that the expensive equipment with which this branch is supplied is working at a low level of effectiveness -- all this can only be explained through shortcomings in organization and management as well as in labor and scientific discipline. The communists and party organizations in the oil sector and in the Ministry of Energy must do more than just reconcile themselves to such harmful phenomena; they must rise and eliminate them as quickly as possible through chain actions.

The considerable achievements attained in the agricultural sector, particularly in the yield increases in some districts and agricultural units -- as was stated at the AWP Central Committee Plenum -- must not lull us into sleep and lead us to complacency. On the contrary, they should serve to generalize and accelerate the positive achievements and to eliminate some shortcomings in the livestock-raising sector, paying particular attention to increasing the yield of forage crops and the number of head of cattle, and to dealing with the still unsatisfactory yields in industrial crops such as cotton, sunflower, vegetables, and so forth. The work of the party, specialists in the field, and the ministry itself, must be to ensure that the care shown in some districts in wheat and corn raising be extended throughout the country and with regard to all crops, opposing any manifestation of underrating or unilateralism. The party demands a greater, better organized, and better coordinated effort to achieve higher results in agriculture, livestock-raising, and in every branch of the economy.

Increased effectiveness in the economy cannot be conceived without correct utilization of the material and technical base and without strengthening the regimen of thrift everywhere. We must seek effectiveness and increased accumulation in all branches and sectors of the economy where investments have been and are being made.

Effectiveness is not an abstract or theoretical problem, but a concrete one. It manifests itself concretely in the plan indicators of every enterprise, sector, and branch of the economy. One cannot speak about the required effectiveness when a number of plants at the metallurgical combine fail to obtain the designed capacity or continue to utilize coke and electricity beyond the established utilization norms. Nor can one talk about the required degree of effectiveness in copper smelting plants, the glassware industry, and so forth, where the material utilization is higher than planned. This creates a burden and harms the economy. Therefore -- as the plenum instructed -- the situation must change immediately. Instead of justifications for excessive costs, the basic party organizations must guide the work of cadres and specialists better in helping them fulfill the allotted tasks.

Cost reduction is one of the major sources of accumulation, a pillar in increasing the effectiveness of the economy. There is no effective management without proper knowledge of costs. Actions carried out in the current year have uncovered new reserves in this direction and have placed them in the service of the economy. Where these actions were better guided and organized, as in Tirana, Shkoder, and some other districts, results were also better. The revolutionary and valuable initiative of the Enver Hoxha Tractor and Automobile Combine in Tirana and the powerful support given to this movement by various working collectives, particularly the constructors of the Enver Hoxha Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman, the Lukove and Sukth State Agricultural Enterprises, the Maliq Cattle Raising Enterprise, the Shkoder Copper Wire Plant, the Korce Precision Instruments Factory, the Memaljaj Coal Mine, and others, provided a powerful impetus to the effort in reducing costs. But the same earnestness and sense of responsibility were not apparent at the Lac Chemical-Metallurgical Combine, some oil enterprises, and some livestock-raising complexes. The task stipulated by the party, according to which 70 percent of the increase in the net income of enterprises should be achieved through cost reductions, requires that the managers of enterprises should concern themselves in earnest with this question without leaving this entirely up to the economists, in order to advance more rapidly and boldly in the direction of establishing unified scientific norms and of replacing more expensive materials with less expensive and domestically produced ones. The party organizations should be more forceful in combating apparent delays and manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape.

Effective work with people, the party has pointed out, is the decisive factor in achieving the required increase in effectiveness and in promoting the economy as a whole. Despite the improvements that have taken place, the tasks stipulated in this direction have not been fulfilled. For example, in the Tirana coal mines, the metallurical sector, and the chemical enterprises, the tendency of increasing the number of ancillary workers, weak discipline and labor organization, and the fact that frequently more noise is being made concerning the establishment of technical norms or the mechanization of labor processes than concrete work is being done, has certainly had a negative effect. These manifestations and tendencies have harmful consequences and must be closely analyzed in close relationship with the economic laws of socialism. As in the question of costs and all other indicators of economic effectiveness, this must be done primarily by the communists and basic party organizations in the enterprises, districts, and ministries.

The overall results, as well as the accumulated advanced experience, the plenum stated, show clearly that all the possibilities exist to turn the objectives confronting us into reality. Everything depends on our own efforts, and on the mobilization of people; this is where attention must be primarily centered. As always, but particularly now, the party calls for greater mobilization and discipline based on account-rendering and an increased sense of responsibility by everyone in carrying out their tasks.

This can be and will be achieved by the communists, cadres, and managers at all levels placing themselves in vanguard positions, by their example and tireless efforts -- as is required by the situation -- as fighters with initiative and creativity, irreconcilable with manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy in the management of the economy and the administration of material and financial assets.

The situation and the considerable targets confronting us require that the method of work of the party organizations, the social organizations, and the state and economic organs, should be more flexible, operational, and militant, that action should be on the agenda. Everyone must act like a militant revolutionary, with initiative and full responsibility in carrying out the allotted tasks.

The party's strength has always resided in its unbreakable links with the masses. We must therefore address ourselves to the masses with regard to the implementation of the tasks and decisions of the planum. Through the mobilization of the working masses and with the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the lead, let us turn the remaining months of the current year into months of assault in fulfilling all tasks and in preparing as well as possible for 1985, the last year of the seventh 5-year period.

ATA OUTLINES COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU101240 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 10 (ATA) -- Socialist Albania is the sole country in the world without debts, aids and credits. This is neither a sign of "stubborness", nor "self-isolation" as our enemies claim. Albania maintains trade relations with many countries of the world. Trade for us means free and balanced exchange of goods and we do not confound it with receiving of credits. Non-receiving of aids, loans and credits is a principled Marxist-Leninist thesis, the carrying into effect of which strengthens the economic independence, does not allow the dictate of foreign capital in our country.

On this basis our economy has made great progress. During 40 years, the total social product has increased about 25 times, while the industrial production of 1938 is realised today in about 2 days. In 1982, as against 1960, social production increased 4.1 times, the total industrial production 6.1 times, while the total agricultural production 2.8 times. The dynamic development of production, the reduction of the cost and the increase of the efficiency of economy has further strengthened the financial state of the country. The aim buget meets all the needs to develop and finance the economy, to strengthen the defenee potential of the country, etc. Due to the increase of production the consumption per capita of main food andindustrial articles has been further increased. The aim of production in our country is not the profit, but the fulfillment of the material and cultural needs of the people. Relying on industry and socialist agriculture, which develop in a planned and proportional way, our country not only that does not know unemployment, but every year it employs in valuable social work all the new able bodies forces.

The principle of self-reliance, has never been a temporary conjunctural policy of our country. This the major condition to strengthen the political independence and the economic one. We have always carried out the development of economy on the road of the strengthening of the political and economic independence, but we have never aimed and do not aim at an autarchic development.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED IN BELGRADE

AU101237 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchange for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federative Executive Presidency of [as received] of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Yugoslav side by the Federal Vice Secretary for Foreign Trade Metodi Smilenski.

During its stay in Belgrade, the delegation was received by the federal secretary for foreign trade, Milenko Bojanic. Present at the meeting was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the SFRY Lik Seiti.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the SFRY electric power, chromium ore, copper wire, linen and ready-made garments, tobacco, mass consumer and artistic goods etc, and will import various semi-finished products, steels, synthetic thread, pipes for oil etc.

MALILE MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN SESSION

AU092000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Albania, who leads the Albanian delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly session, has recently met with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran; [name indistinct]; minister of foreign affairs of Libya; (Antonine Oba), minister of foreign affairs of the Congo; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania; Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam; and Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba.

In the course of these meetings, opinions were exchanged on bilateral relations, as well as on various questions pertaining to the current international situation.

ISTANBUL MAYOR CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU091232 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- The vali [mayor] of Istanbul, Nevzat Ajaz and his wife left our country yesterday. He was seen off at the airport by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pirro Bita and others. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Selcuk Toker. During his stay in Albania the vali of Istanbul visited different industrial, agricultural, historical and social cultural centers in Tirana, Shkoder, Gjirokaster and Sarande, where he got acquainted with the achievements of our country in these fields.

[Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 5 Oct 84 adds: "Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the mayor of Istanbul, Nevzat Ajaz, and had a warm and friendly talk with him."]

VIENNA RADIO SPECULATES ON RECENT BOMBINGS

AU101343 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1115 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Johanna (Radzyna) report]

[Text] For months there have been rumors about mysterious bomb attacks in Bulgaria, of which only the one in Plovdiv on 30 August -- after it had at first been denied -- was even admitted by the Bulgarian media. The political dimension of the bomb explosions at the railroad station restaurant of Bulgaria's second largest city of Plovdiv -- it occurred only a few hours before the arrival of state and party chief Todor Zhikov, who had gone to the fair city by railroad -- [sentence as heard] In addition, there is the fact that only 1 week later Bulgaria celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Communists coming to power with an ostentatious display.

The other bomb attacks, which, according to Western diplomats, are said to have occurred at the end of August in Sofia, in early September in Varna and Burgas on the Black Sea, in Ruse on the Danube, and in Turgovishte in the northeast of Bulgaria, have not been confirmed by the Bulgarian authorities although in Varna there were even some people reportedly killed.

Only yesterday's Radio Sofia report that Plamen Antonov Penchev from Sevlievo in central Bulgaria was executed in accordance with the Supreme Court sentence of 4 July -- though no date was given for the execution -- has removed the last shreds of doubt about the truth of the bombing rumors. It was publicly admitted that Penshev's execution was connected with the sending of parcel bombs which exploded on 6 April in Sevlievo and in Gorna Oryakhovitsa in northeast Bulgaria and killed 5 people. But Radio Sofia did not reveal anything about the possible motives of the crime, or about the perpetrator.

Be this as it may, the bomb attacks in Bulgaria constitute a sensation, inasmuch as they present a completely new picture of the internal security situation of a communist state which to date has been regarded as one of the best guarded and controlled of the Eastern bloc. True, behind the facade of monolithic unity and unbreakable loyalty to Moscow there have been substantial differences in Bulgaria. Years ago, a Titoist, national-communist wing of the Communist Party and its exponents were put out of action and an old guard of Stalinists deprived of power in the course of the de-Stalinization process. It cannot be ruled out that anticommunist trends are gaining in strength.

The search for motives is made difficult by the centrally supervised and controlled information policy. Experts on Bulgarian affairs do not exclude the possibility that the bomb attacks might have been committed by engaged nationalists of the country's Turkish-Muslim minority. The Turks and Muslims in Bulgaria amount to 10 percent of the total population. The Khomeyni-effect may well have asserted itself even in Bulgaria. Thus it would be quite conceivable that Bulgaria's hitherto rather politically inactive Muslim minority might have made a first attempt by bomb attacks to arouse public interest in their minority rights.

For the Bulgarian authorities at any rate only one motive seems to involve no security risk at present: the nonpolitical ones, the criminal motive.

FILIPOV RECEIVES CAN VICE PRESIDENT GARCIA

AU101705 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, a vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of transportation of Cuba. During the talks, the development of cooperation between the two countries was reviewed. Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed satisfaction with the successful fulfillment of the agreements reached by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro as well as with the development of cooperation in transportation which contributes to the successful realization of trade. Issues of the elaboration of a long-term program for expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation were also discussed.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SPAIN CONTINUE IN SOFIA

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 (BTA) -- Satisfaction with the development of Spanish-Bulgarian economic relations was expressed by Mr Luis de Velasco Rami, state secretary for commerce of Spain, who is visiting the country for three days now at the invitation of Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria.

The guest said that commercial and economic relations between states contribute to understanding and that difference in the social systems stand no obstacle to the active and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries.

Mr Luis de Velasco Rami and Mr Khristo Kristov stressed that the economic potential of the two countries as well as their increasing share in the international labour division make it possible for them to further activate bilateral economic contacts.

They outlined concrete ways to increase trade, which amounted to 70 million dollars last year, as well as measures to boost cooperation in shipbuilding and transport engineering.

Cooperation in third countries, too, figured as an item on the agenda, as well as items concerning the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises. The Spanish guest visited several industrial projects in the country.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JORDAN TO EXPAND

AU101506 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- The members of the Governments of Bulgaria and Jordan express their high-opinion of the state and prospects of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. This view is shared by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, and by Dr. Jawad al-'Anani, Jordan's minister of commerce, industry and tourism, who chaired the second session of the bilateral Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation which was held here.

The session discussed a wide range of questions concerning the mutual economic contracts. A number of concrete measures have been outlined to increase the reciprocal trade.

The economic cooperation will involve Bulgarian participation in the realization of projects on Jordanian territory. This activity will include the spheres of agriculture, the mining industry and more particularly the extraction of phosphates, civil engineering and port building, the chemical industry. Bulgaria will render assistance to Jordan with specialists and will train Jordanian specialists in Bulgarian institutes of learning. Also envisaged is the joint construction of tourist facilities. One of the new forms of cooperation is the joint activity on third countries' markets.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 30 SEP TO 6 OCT

AU061931 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 30 September through 6 October, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a writer's birthday celebration in Sofia (1830 GMT 1 October). Mikhaylov also attended the first congress of the Bulgarian Linguistic Society in Sofia (1000 GMT 4 October) and a session of a philologists conference at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia (1000 GMT 5 5 October).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, chaired a Sofia meeting devoted to the centenary of the scientist Zlatarov (1830 GMT 3 October).

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the first congress of the Bulgarian Linguistic Society in Sofia (1000 GMT 4 October).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a meeting on traffic safety matters in Sofia (2030 GMT 5 October).

FILIPOV CHAIRS POWER SUPPLY MEETING IN SOFIA

AU091246 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has chaired a meeting in Sofia devoted to the problems of ensuring a normal supply of electric power and central heating during the autumn and winter season, as well to the efficient use of energy.

The conference was attended by members of the government, leading officials from the okrug people's councils, as well as leaders of okrug trade union, and Fatherland Front organizations. So far, the planned amounts of electric power have been produced, and the same applies to heating. The preparations for work under winter conditions were also found to be relatively satisfactory.

The conference expressed concern, however, at the systematic increase of certain [word indistinct] and the excessive use of electric power in numerous okrugs, ministries, and departments. The decisions adopted at the conference envisage measures for reducing energy expenditures and for intensifying control in this respect.

The state of work in the sector of energy supplies for agricultural production was also discussed.

TEXT OF CHNOUPEK ADDRESS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU090930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 84 p 6

["The CSSR Will Do Everything To Normalize the International Situation"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] B. CHNOUPEK, CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DELIVERED A SPEECH ON THE CSSR'S APPROACH TO THE CURRENT WEIGHTIEST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE 39TH SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY [4 October]. WE PUBLISH THE FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECH:

This supreme forum of our organization is convening at a time when the nations of the world are recalling, successively, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism and are preparing to recall the end of World War II. THE COMMON WILL OF THE NATIONS NOT TO PERMIT A REPETITION OF THIS CATACLYSM HAS LED TO THE BIRTH OR OUR ORGANIZATION. CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ONE OF THE FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HAS, FROM THE VERY FIRST MOMENTS AFTER THE ORGANIZATION'S ESTABLISHMENT, BEEN STRIVING TO IMPLEMENT THE NOBLE IDEALS OF ITS CHARTER IN THE INTERESTS OF PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING WORLD PEACE AND DEVELOPING ALL-ROUND COOPERATION AMONG THE NATIONS. Already in the course of the first General Assembly session, we resolutely promoted what was the very first comprehensive adjustment and reduction of armament and armed forces; the ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes; and the excluding from states' armaments nuclear weapons and weapons that can be used now or in the future for mass destruction. At that time, in October 1946, the Czechoslovak delegation declared that it supported "without reservations or scepticism, the entire resolution," and expressed the belief that "the state of the world situation calls for disarmament, which will strengthen and ensure the necessary cooperation among all states of the world."

The Nations Need the United Nations Organization

Throughout the following 4 decades we have actively supported the United Nations in its irreplaceable peace activity; and we are doing so today.

During the successful CSSR visit of the UN secretary general this year, we conveyed at the supreme level our devotion to the cause of this organization, as well as our preparedness to strengthen its activity and the belief in it. We stressed that, in the current exacerbated international situation, THE NATIONS NEED THE UNITED NATIONS, AS A UNIVERSAL INSTITUTION OF THE WORLD SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, no less than they needed it at the time of its establishment. At the same time, we stressed that our organization requires the nations' resolve to find just solutions to weighty problems. Because, as history teaches us, no road leads to peace -- peace itself is the road. And it can be achieved solely through patient, everyday collective effort; through the gradual well-considered building of all-round cooperation between states; and through the consistent consolidation of mutual trust and security among states.

Seen from this viewpoint, THIS YEAR'S GENERAL DEBATE HAS SO FAR BEEN A DEMONSTRATION OF JUSTIFIED CONCERN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WHICH IS FULL OF UNFAVORABLE TRENDS. During the brief period of last year, the spiral of feverish armament achieved unprecedented heights.

The stocks of nuclear arms have reached such gigantic proportions that they suffice for general destruction many times over; thus, their further accumulation has lost any justification. The remining disarmament negotiations have scarcely pushed their way forward. The dialogue has continued to be an ailing thing. Distrust among states has grown. Open interference has taken place in internal affairs; there have been aggressions. The pursuance of policy from the positions of strength has escalated. The destabilization of international relations has deepened. Thus, the liquidation of much that was positive, and that had been achieved during the years of detente, has continued.

WE ATTRIBUTE THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS COURSE OF EVENTS TO THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES, AND PRIMARILY TO THOSE IN THE UNITED STATES. We attribute it to those who express most obviously the interests of the military-industrial complex. To those who -- instead of maintaining the so greatly needed military-strategic equilibrium and gradually lowering its level -- are pushing through the policy of strength, hegemonism, diktat, state terrorism, achievement of military supremacy, fanning hotbeds of tension, foisting their imperial demands on other countries, and lack of respect for concluded agreements.

Growth of Distrust and Tension

THIS TRULY DANGEROUS SITUATION WAS PARTICULARLY EXACERBATED BY THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW AMERICAN INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES IN WESTERN EUROPE. This was particularly due to the fact that the missiles were arms of new quality, and of nuclear first-strike with strategic effect; their deployment has created a completely new military-strategic and political situation. The Geneva negotiations have been frustrated; the prospects of the process of limiting and decreasing nuclear arms have been substantially diminished. If, last year, I was forced to state from this place that the "Pershing II missiles are to be deployed at a distance of merely 180 km from our borders," then today I must regrettably state that, alas, they have already been so deployed. But I also must add that, together with our allies, we could not but adopt corresponding retaliatory defense measures by deploying systems of operational-tactical missiles with increased range [zvyseneho dolety]; this has resulted in the European Continent not gaining anything, but rather losing -- and not through our fault. The equilibrium has been renewed, but on a higher and more dangerous level. THE PRESENCE OF NEW WEAPONS IN WESTERN EUROPE HAS THUS NOT LED TO INCREASED SECURITY, BUT TO THE COMPLETE OPPOSITE: TO ITS GENERAL DECREASE, THE GROWTH OF DISTRUST AND TENSION IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS, FURTHER COMPLICATIONS ON THE PATH TOWARD AGREEMENT, AND DANGER FOR OTHER REGIONS, TOO, REGIONS WITHIN THE STRIKE RANGE OF THE NEW WEAPONS; AND ALSO -- IN THE FINAL EFFECT -- DANGER FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

International relations were also considerably exacerbated by the continuing plans for achieving strategic supremacy and for preparing for nuclear war in space by the program for the development and production of devices for militarizing space. This space project for design of antimissile and antisatellite systems for "defense" or "prevention" purposes has, in fact, transferred the issue of war in space, this virtual "sixth" ocean, from the sphere of theory into the sphere of practice. Of course, space war would not be a kind of alternative to war on earth, as some people frivolously believe; rather, it would be the overture to war on earth.

Attacks on the Foundations of European Peace

THE ADVENTUROUS DECLARATIONS WHICH CAST DOUBT ON THE POSTWAR ARRANGEMENT IN EUROPE IN CONNECTION WITH THE YALTA AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES HAVE ADVERSELY AFFECTED the general situation, too. The authors of such irresponsible statements -- their purpose is, in fact, not to recognize the European status quo -- have staked everything on an extremely dangerous development that threatens the very foundations of European peace.

Because, everybody knows that any attempt at a revision of the European borders, guaranteed by the entire potential of the socialist community, is historically destined to fail in advance.

A FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS WAS ALSO CAUSED BY THE IMPACT OF THESE STATEMENTS ON THOSE FORCES THAT HAD NOT BECOME RECONCILED TO THE DEFEAT OF NAZISM AND TO THE POSTWAR ARRANGEMENT OF EUROPE. We have surely seen the encouraging effect they have had on West German revanchism; how conspicuously it revived; how provocatively it raised its head; in what reprehensible way it stated the demands for a revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe and of its borders at the rallies in Munich, and not only there -- contrary to the treaties which the FRG had concluded with the CSSR, the USSR, the PPR, and the GDR. We have seen how it claimed that "right" to a fatherland, or to a solution of the "open German question." And all this has enjoyed the patronage of supreme state and government representatives; and it took place under the conditions of the presence of new intermediate-range missiles, of the escalating shock force of the Bundeswehr, and of the lifting of the ban on the production of certain kinds of weapons, including strategic arms.

Not to give scope to such confrontational steps, to eliminate their impact, to bar their way -- regardless of whether it is a question of dangerous missiles, space war, doubts cast on the postwar arrangement, or the growing revanchism -- all this demands wisdom, prudence, calm, and the ability to see things not from the position of strength and ideological illusions, but from the position of political realities.

This means NOT ONLY A CHANGE OF TONE IN RHETORIC, BUT ALSO A CHANGE OF APPROACH. A change of starting point, not only of gesture. A change of deeds, not of words. Because trust, too, is indivisible.

We Are in Favor of Honorable Negotiations on the Basis of Equal Rights

In other words, in the spirit of the best traditions of the anti-Hitler coalition, one must show the ability TO SUBORDINATE PREJUDICED OPINIONS AND RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS THAT CAN BE MASTERED TO WHAT IS OBJECTIVLY THE PRIMARY CRITERIUM: THE BASIC INTEREST OF MANKIND AND OF ONE'S OWN NATION, NAMELY, THE RETURN OF THE POLYCY OF DETENTE AND LASTING PEACE.

In coordination with the socialist countries, the CSSR is always ready to contribute to this course.

Mr Chairman: The situation is deplorably such that so far we have not witnessed any intention by imperialism to withdraw from the current policy of strength. We have also failed to notice the fact that the United States is prepared to undertake specific acts in resolving the current problems, in the interests of the policy of stable, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Together with our allies, we have already expressed our willingness and preparedness to engage in such negotiations on a broad complex of significant peace initiatives, aimed at reaching an agreement on the weightiest problems of the present.

IN THE FIRST PLACE THIS APPLIES TO THE PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE PRAGUE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF JANUARY 1983; TO THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF JUNE 1983; AND TO THE DECLARATION OF THE CEMA SUMMIT OF JUNE 1984. AS WAS RECENTLY DECLARED BY CSSR PRESIDENT GUSTAV HUSAK, THE STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ARE "STRIVING, IN THEIR INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS, TO REACH A CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS; TO RETURN TO THE PATH OF DETENTE AND OF SETTLING CRITICAL SITUATIONS AND HOTBEDS OF TENSION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD ON THE BASIS OF HONORABLE NEGOTIATIONS, BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS, AND ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL AND IDENTICAL SECURITY."

At the same time, we are prepared to appraise and adopt any initiative, any proposal that leads away from the nuclear abyss. We are willing to join forces with all peace-loving countries in the fight against the danger of war and against feverish armament.

The Most Important Task

We proceed from the justified premise that THE NORMALIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IS POSSIBLE ONLY VIA A SERIOUS AND CREATIVE DIALOGUE, permeated by the spirit of responsibility for mankind's fate. It is through this dialogue that one can accomplish the unpostponable and most important task -- to avert the threat of a nuclear war, which is becoming an issue of mankind's further existence. All states must indiscriminately unite for the benefit of this task. For this it is necessary to make maximum use of the entire UN potential. IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NUCLEAR STATES FOLLOW CERTAIN PRINCIPLES -- above all, to ensure that it becomes the main goal of their foreign policy to avert nuclear war -- IN THE WAY THIS IS ENVISAGED BY THE EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO, TOP SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, ON 2 MARCH 1984 -- a proposal which is justly called the CODE OF BEHAVIOR FOR NUCLEAR POWERS. Its adoption would contribute toward considerably diminishing the risk of a military confrontation, toward strengthening security and the stability of relations between states which own the most terrible weapons ever produced by man.

THE CSSR IS EMPHATICALLY IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATELY HALTING THE NUCLEAR ARMAMENT RACE and of adopting effective measures for cutting down the accumulated stocks of nuclear arms right up to their total liquidation. In this context, we positively appraise the appeal issued by the heads of states and of governments of six countries and addressed to the nuclear powers.

We consider it an extremely significant step toward achieving these aims that the states possessing nuclear arms freeze these arms, both quantitatively and qualitatively, as envisaged by the USSR's highly topical proposal adopted at the UN General Assembly session last year.

Likewise, THE ADOPTION OF A COMMITMENT BY THOSE NUCLEAR POWERS which had not yet done so THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS WOULD ALSO BE A MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE, AIMED AT A POSITIVE POLITICAL TURN IN CONSOLIDATING TRUST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The elaboration and conclusion of a TREATY ON THE TOTAL AND GENERAL BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS would represent a landmark on the path of nuclear disarmament.

WE ARE IN FAVOR OF STRENGTHENING THE TREATY ON THE NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS AND OF ACHIEVING ITS UNIVERSALITY. IN THIS CONNECTION, THE CSSR ATTRIBUTES GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO THE THIRD EVALUATING CONFERENCE ON THE TREATY, WHICH WILL CONVENE IN 1985 IN GENEVA. We will strive to make the course of this conference as successful as possible, so that it can contribute toward further consolidating the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear arms.

We also do not consider irreversible the situation which has emerged in Europe after the deployment of American first-strike weapons began. A solution is possible. IT IS NECESSARY TO IMMEDIATELY HALT A FURTHER DEPLOYMENT OF THESE MISSLES AND TO RETURN TO THE STATE THAT EXISTED LAST FALL.

We speak in favor of the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. We are both prepared and willing to assess all constructive initiatives for creating such zones, particularly in Europe.

To Preserve Space Only for Peaceful Purposes

Together with nuclear disarmament, we consider it an extremely topical and truly unpostponable task of TODAY TO PREVENT AN EXPANSION OF THE ARMS RACE INTO OUTER SPACE. As long as it is not too late. As long as the space around our planet has not been filled with new types and systems of first-strike arms -- conventional, nuclear, laser, or beam arms. IT IS NECESSARY ONCE AND FOR ALL TO BAN THE USE OF FORCE IN SPACE, FROM SPACE TOWARD THE EARTH, AND FROM THE EARTH TOWARD OBJECTS IN OUTER SPACE. We are convinced that people throughout the world would be relieved at a speedy opening of Soviet-American talks on these issues, as was proposed by the Soviet Union's Government in its declaration of June 1984. WE ALSO FULLY SUPPORT THE NEW, SIGNIFICANT USSR INITIATIVE, SUBMITTED AT THE PRESENT SESSION BY A.A. GROMYKO, namely, the proposal that all states adopt the historical commitment to ensure the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of mankind: In the future this could lead to the establishment of a world organization for this purpose.

In the forum of the Geneva disarmament conference we are actively promoting the speedy elaboration of a CONVENTION BANNING AND LIQUIDATING CHEMCIAL WEAPONS. A GOOD FOUNDATION IN THIS RESPECT IS CONTAINED IN THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE USSR AT THE SECOND SPECIAL UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON DISARMAMENT IN 1982, complemented by other constructive Soviet proposals, including the latest proposal on the control of the chemical arms liquidation. The achievement of a general ban on chemical weapons can also be significantly aided by the PROPOSAL addressed by THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES to the NATO member-states ON THE REMOVAL OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS FROM EUROPE.

We consider it extremely important to activate efforts aimed at LIMITING ARMAMENT RACES IN THE SPHERE OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. The urgency of this task is all the more topical, since -- through the fault of the NATO militarists -- a new generation of conventional weapons is appearing whose qualities place it in the vicinity of the most destructive weapons.

For several months, one of the significant joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries has been waiting for an answer -- THE PROPOSAL TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NATO STATES ON A MUTUAL NONINCREASE OF MILITARY EXPENDITIRES and on their subsequent reduction. It would be beneficial if those states that do not belong to any of these military-political groupings would participate in the realization of the proposed measures.

Positive Results Are Possible

At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe we are striving in particular to realize the proposal on significant military-political measures. This applies, above all, to the DRAFT OF THE TREATY ON MUTUAL NONUSE OF MILITARY FORCE AND ON THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE RELATIONS. The conclusion of this treaty would become a legal-political guarantee of a positive turn in the consolidation of trust and security. It is in awareness of this that THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES ON 7 MAY ADDRESSED AN APPEAL TO THE NATO STATES TO OPEN MULTILATERAL CONSULTATIONS ON THIS PROPOSAL.

The negotiations of the Stockholm conference have so far unambiguously shown that a path to an agreement is impossible without a constructive assessment of the basic topical issues of trust and security, accompanied by a guaranteed discussion of all submitted proposals on the basis of equal rights. We are convinced that the conference can reach positive results. However, for this we need greater mutual undertanding, a responsible approach, and the political will of all its participants.

At the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe we are striving, together with our allies, to overcome the deep stagnation at which these negotiations have arrived through the fault of the West. A simple and mutually acceptable path toward realizing the mandate of the Vienna negotiations in their entire scope is represented by THE APPROACH ANCHORED IN THE COMPLEX OF PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN 1983. A proper implementation of this proposal would make it easier to overcome the numerical barrier and would speed up the conclusion of a mutually acceptable agreement making it possible to substantially reduce the strength of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In the interests of achieving a positive shift in resolving all disarmament issues THE CSSR WILL CONTINUE, as it did in preceding years, TO DEVELOP ALSO AT THE PRESENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE IDEAS OF THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF DISARMAMENT which was adopted in 1979 on our initiative.

Condemnation of State Terrorism

We are convinced that the General Assembly should also provide new impulses for the efforts aimed at ensuring the peaceful nature of relations between the states and at consolidating mutual trust. Were it not for the policy of those states that claim the right to overtly destabilize the independent existence of other countries and undermine their social and political systems, the situation in the world would undoubtedly be calmer and less dangerous. IT IS EXACTLY FOR THIS REASON THAT WE FULLY SUPPORT THE NEW, AND TRULY HIGHLY TOPICAL PROPOSAL OF THE SOVIET UNION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CATEGORICALLY CONDEMN THE POLICY AND PRACTICE OF STATE TERRORISM, which is in total contradiction to the basic norms of international law anchored in the UN Charter.

One of the most urgent tasks of our organization is to resolve the continuing conflicts and hotbeds of tension. In this respect, I want to stress the timely and important nature of the Soviet Union's appeal of 29 July, which calls for an unpostponable renewal of the collective international effort to achieve a settlement in the Middle East. We view this appeal as a realistic proposal for a comprehensive solution of the dangerous situation in the area, which was caused by Israel's expansionist policy and by imperialist interference. In this connection WE AGAIN EXPRESS OUR SUPPORT FOR THE JUST FIGHT OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE for their national self-determination and for the establishment of their own independent state.

Our Standpoint

We are in favor of the speediest cessation of the Iranian-Iraqi fighting and resolving the conflict by political means in the spirit of the appropriate UN documents, particularly Security Council Resolutions 540 and 552. At the same time, we oppose all external endeavors at military interference, regardless of whether these are carried out under the guise of "protecting" crude oil routes or under some other pretext.

We emphatically reject the meddling in Cuba's affairs and the escalation of aggressive militarist actions against Nicaragua. We again express condemnation of the aggression against Grenada. We agree with those who see the cause of the explosive situation in Central America and in the Carribean not in the global East-West confrontation, but in the deep political, social, and economic crisis that was caused by the interference and gross exploitation on the part of imperialism. It is precisely these causes that must be removed. We fully support the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the conflict situation in the area.

We appreciate and fully support the proposals submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for improving relations in the area; and we believe that the steps undertaken by the UN secretary general and his special plenipotentiary, too, will contribute toward finding realistic paths toward achieving this goal.

THE PREREQUISITE FOR THIS IS TO CHECK THE EXTERNAL IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The CSSR is fully on the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in their defense of freedom and independence; it supports their efforts to enthrone peace, stability, and relations of the cooperation of states in the area. WE DEMAND THAT THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPT A REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE ISSUE OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE REAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE, that means, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is consistently pursuing a peaceful foreign policy and striving to develop cooperation with all states.

We back the proposals of the DPRK for a peaceful unification of Korea on democratic foundations after the withdrawal of American troops from the southern part of the country.

As in the past, we will continue to grant full support to the just solution of the Cyprus question so that Cyprus would be an independent, sovereign, united, territorially integral, and nonaligned state without foreign military presence.

We continue to be in full solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia, led by the South-West African People's Organization, for their freedom. NAMIBIA MUST BE GRANTED INDEPENDENCE, and without any conditions or obstructions. We also support all forms of struggle against the inhuman policy of apartheid and racial discrimination carried out by the Pretoria regime.

WE ATTRIBUTE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE MOVEMENT OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, to its positive role in contemporary international relations. We welcome the movement's orientation toward halting the armament race, resolving conflict situations peacefully, and consolidating peace.

We Support Developing Countries

We fully support the demands of the developing countries and their effort to reorganize international economic relations on just and democratic foundations. We condemn the exacerbation of the neocolonialist exploitation of developing countries, as well as the practice of imperialist states to transfer the consequences of the economic crisis to these countries by using political and economic pressure.

IN THE DECLARATION ADOPTED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF THE CEMA MEMBER-STATES IN JUNE 1984, WE UNAMBIGUOUSLY SPOKE IN FAVOR OF ADOPTING EFFECTIVE MEASURES, AIMED AT ELIMINATING ANY AND ALL EXPLOITATION. We confirmed our firm resolve to develop fruitful economic, commercial, and research and development contacts with all states that show their willingness.

In the spirit of this policy, in consistently implementing the well-proved principles of peaceful coexistence, we continue to further develop our contacts with the Western countries in all structures. Under the conditions of orderly relations, we continue a dialogue with most of them; this dialogue is yielding undoubted constructive results. We regard this as a positive feature in the entire international atmosphere. But at the same time we say openly that the deployment of first-strike weapons in certain countries of Western Europe could not but weigh down our relations with these countries.

The present demands urgently that we follow up all positive aspects of UN activity, develop them, and consistently and untiringly defend and consolidate the foundations of world peace and security as the prerequisite and condition of resolving other pressing issues and problems facing mankind. For our part, we continue to be prepared to take this path.

CELEBRATIONS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF WW II OPERATION

Strougal Address at Svidnik

AU101100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at 6 October rally in Svidnik on occasion of 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation in World War II]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, comrades, dear guests:

The Carpathian mountains, which surround these memorable spots of our nations, witnessed and were the stage for the dramatic events on which the hopes of all our people were placed 40 years ago. An important military operation that will forever bear the name of the Carpathian-Dukla operation took place here. Here the Soviet Army together with the First Czechoslovak Army Crops began the direct liberation of our homeland from fascist tyrany. We are gathered here to pay homage to all of those who heroically fought here, to draw encouragement for both today and tomorrow from their struggle and sacrifices, and to solemnly declare once again that we shall continue to consistently fulfill their revolutionary legacy. [applause]

Allow me to convey the heartfelt, comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee Committee of the National Front, the government, and especially Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party and president of the CSSR, to you all, as well as to all the people of this region. [applause]

Comrades and dear friends, the purpose of the glorious Carpathian-Dukla operation was to give quick, effective support to the just struggle of Slovak patriots, who has risen against Hitlerite occupiers and the hated regime of clericofascists. It was a graphic and convincing example of selfless internationalist assistance extended to our nations' national liberation struggle. It was the most important assistance to the Slovak national uprising. The military events here in the Dukla area, which was one of the most difficult mountainous operations of World War II, bear witness to the fact that our freedom did not come by itself -- that it was born through immense sacrifices. Thousands of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers will rest here forever, and we can hardly find sufficient words to fully convey our immense gratitude and respect to them for their service to our homeland and our socialist present. [applause]

We emotionally pay our respects to the memory of the fallen ones and bow to the merits of those who have survived the merciless fighting. One of the direct participants in the fighting in the Dukla pass, Army General Ludvik Svoboda, commander of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps [applause], said: We are filled with feelings of profound respect and excitement whenever we enter the areas of the Dukla battlefield, places that are sacred to the Czech and Slovak nations, places that were hallowed by the blood and lives of valiant combatants. Here every hill and perhaps every tree and stone can tell a story about the immortal heroism of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers. That they jointly fought, jointly died, and jointly triumphed here for the freedom of our homeland, will forever resound within us as an oath. [applause]

We remember with gratitude that such outstanding statesmen and military leaders as Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Ivan Stapanovich Kunev, Andrey Antonovich Grechko, and Kirill Semyonovich Moskalenko, as well as the head of the Soviet delegation present here, Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Generals Petrov [applause], Gatilovich, Zhuravlev, and a number of others took part in the preparations and the course of this operation. [applause]

We are also proud of the fact that the Czechoslovak Army Corps' not small contribution to the successful crossing of the Carpathian mountain range was also the largest and most important military action in which it successfully passed its combat test. The eternal friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people was sealed forever in the heavy fighting with the enemy. [applause, chants]

The unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald was able to declare with justification that the slogan "With the Soviet Union forever; with the Soviet Union and never in another way," that has entered our people's feelings and consciousness, was born at Dukla. [applause] This is why we are sending the warmest comradely greetings to the first land of socialism from these places that are so dear to the Czech and Slovak people. With the whole of our hearts we greet the fraternal Soviet people and their Leninist Communist Party, with whom we are linked forever by the self-same class interests and aims and without the decisive assistance of which there would not be a free, independent, or Socialist CSSR. [applause, chants of "Long live the Soviet Union"]

Comrades and esteemed friends, the enormous heroism and great and unforgettable sacrifices of the Soviet and Czechoslovak participants in the Carpathian-Dukla operation were not in vain. Only thanks to them could the insurgent troops and partisans in the liberated territory resist a numerically very superior Hitlerite army for a whole 2 months, and block no small part of the enemy's military forces. The victorious fight at Dukla and the advancement of the liberating army led to a further upsurge of the partisan movement in Slovakia and at the same time were a real encouragement for the resistence in the Czech lands.

In the same way as the Slovak people were increasingly refusing the clericoascist regime, the Czech people also never came to terms with the Munich dictat and the Hitlerite occupation. The Czech patriots' resistance practically started at the moment when the first Hitlerite soldier's boot stepped over the border of our country and the CPCZ Central Committee's leadership in Moscow appealed to all our peoples to step on the path of defiance, resistance, and fight. This fight came to quickly flamed. It was fed by our peoples' best traditions and every victorious battle of the Soviet Army put new strength into our peoples and gave them new hope. Their determination could not be broken even with raging terror, mass arrests, and the murder of thousands and thousands of patriots, particularly Communists, who were the leading political power of this enormous struggle for freedom and for the new republic throughout our homeland, including in Bohemia and Slovakia.

Czechs and Slovaks who took part in the resistance against Hitlerite fascism were also side by side with patriots in a number of European countries. The unostentatious heroism of the illegal groups and the partisan units' fight in Yugoslavia, France, Poland, Belgium, and other countries is forever linked with their names. In particular, the members of the Czechoslovak military units abroad, primarily in the USSR but also in France, the Middle East, North Africa, and England, inscribed themselves in the golden chronicle of this struggle. In all these places, at the fronts far from their homeland, they showed their pure relations with the country inwhich they were born and their will to be on the side of social progress. We are proud that the fight of the Czech and Slovak patriots has a very honorable and prominent place among the European resistance movements. The fact that due to the CPCZ's influence and merit a concept of political and social changes gradually crystallized which was to form the life in a liberated republic and the coexistence of our two fraternal peoples on quite new baiss, is of enormous importance in our postwar period.

When the much expected Soviet Army arrived on 9 May 1945 to help the working people of Prague, they brought liberty to all people and became the starting point of their new life. One of the undoubted results of our nations' development and experience at the time of Munich, during the war and occupation was the change of the liberated CSSR's foreign political orientation.

The idea of alliance and fraternal friendship with the USSR flowed from their hearts and minds: the conviction that it will be the best and most reliable guarantee for the future, as the Koscie governmental program said, of a newly gained liberty and state sovereignty, one of the guarantees of our country's progressive development.

We are well aware that the struggle to consistently apply all revolutionary changes still has to be completed in the liberated republic. The famous February 1948 meant a definite decision about the popular character of the new state -- its further socialist way -- and confirmed our peoples' will to fulfill the most progressive ideals of the national liberation fight and its revolutionary bequest with the greatest possible opportunity for us to look back and gain encouragement from the achievements we scored in building a new society and at the same time to think again about some obstacles and perhaps also failures that naturally accompanied this new work and contained lessons for our future. The socialist changes that took place in our fatherland according to the will of the working people, in their most vital interests, through the work of their minds and hands, have completely changed the face of the whole country. What is no less important is that our people's lives and thinking have completely changed: They have become the real masters and managers of their country. Economic development based on mass ownership of the means of production made it possible to reach a relatively high level of living standard and social guarantees for the people and led to wide growth in education and culture and arts.

In spite of the fact that in the course of socialist construction previously our economic potential has been multiplied many times and literally eternal social problems have been solved, we know that we have not been as successful in everything as we would have liked. This does not in any way change the undoubtable achievements of our efforts so far, of which we are justly proud. Socialist Czechoslovakia has good credit in the world today as an advanced modern country in which significant progress in every area of social life is obvious and where, in spite of all complexities and problems -- which we are to overcome -- people can look into the future with trust and optimism.

Thanks to the Leninist principles of nationalities policy, we have succeeded in solving the nationalities issue in our country, particularly the relations of the two equal and fraternal peoples, the Czechs and the Slovaks, as well as the position of the other nations. We have done away with the historical differences between the two republics' economic, social, and cultural standards. In this way we have created a solid base for the consistent implementation of our current and future tasks and aims in the interests of both nations and in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

This unity and a new, higher, degree of activity of all creative forces, along with aware working involvement, is necessary for us to master our complicated and unusually extensive tasks. Of greatest importance is the strategic aim set by the latest congresses: to change our national economy to the path of intensive development, substantially increase the efficiency and quality of all work, and significantly increase the output of our whole society. This is an urgent appeal to all, to each of us. It is in its own way a test of the abilities and ethics of mankind, because those who best understand their work, have a sense for novelty, and strengthen their professional standard with a high degree of awareness, decisiveness, and courage to carry greater responsibility in dealing with the demanding tasks of both the present and the future, will hold out the best in the new conditions that must inevitably be pushed through in our society's life and work. This is a very demanding task and we have no choice other than to fulfill it.

We have a duty fo fulfill this task for ourselves, our children, and the future generations that will follow us.

We have this duty to the unforgetable legacy of all combatants and martyrs of the struggle and for our better today and tomorrow. [applause] We have this duty for those working and progressive people in the world who look to our socialist development with hope and who draw encouragement from its successes for their yet unfinished struggle for social progress. This also applies to the East Slovak Region, which has changed beyond recognition since the liberation. We are gratified by the fact that people here respect everything that has been accomplished in this sphere, and this has made more than a small contribution to their life, for which they are very grateful. [applause and chants of "Long live the CPCZ"]

Those who judge without prejudice the develo ment of our homeland must recognize how our socialist system, under the leadership of the Communist Party, has taken on and resolved the problems of this at one time very backward area, how it has eliminated poverty and unemployment here in the easternmost corner of our common country. True, problems exist here as well, which we must gradually resolve in the interests of our society, in the interests of the working people of East Slovakia. These include: an adequate water supply; modernization of some branches, which will thus raise the technological and economic level of production to the level of front-ranking world producers; completion of the amelioration of the East Slovak lowlands; better shift intensity; improvement of material infrastructure; and expansion of job opportunities, especially in modern branches. I assure you that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government bear these in mind, and I believe that we shall continue to successfully master, in a joint effort, these and other questions. [applause, chants of "Long live the CPCZ"]

Comrades, esteemed friends. As we commemorate this decisive military operation carried out by the Red Army, which paved the way for the liberation of our homeland, we cannot close our eyes to the danger that stalks the world today and threatens all nations, all countries. We cannot look with indifference at the way in which the threat of nuclear war grows continuously on land, in the air, and in the sea, but also in space, and we will act resolutely against the attempts of the NA countries to alter the military balance in their favor.

Because world problems cannot be resolved by force, we reject all the actions taken by the United States, which has elevated military strength and the policy of intimidation to a norm of international relations. Our position is clear: We demand peace based on the principles of equality and equal security. We favor trust based, among other things, on a military balance. We call for relaxation and peaceful coexistence, which are in the interests of all countries, in the interest of human civilization.

This does not, however, mean that we shall allow ourselves to be double-crossed [zaskocit], that we shall accede to conditions forced upon us, or that we shall allow ourselves to be placed in jeopardy by the development, manufacture, and deployment of new weapons of destruction. No one has the right to impose on others his ideas about democracy or social systems, or his vision of rebuilding the world in the interest of capitalism, exploitation of the poor by the rich, and domination of the weak by the strong.

That is why, after the deployment of American offensive missiles on the territories of three -- for now, but tomorrow maybe five -- West European states, we have carried out necessary measures in the CSSR, too. This is why we are replying to the saber rattling to the West at our borders by raising the technical level of the arms and improving the training of the People's Army, which is a firm component of the Warsaw Pact alliance. [applause]

Recently the Soviet Union and in fact the entire socialist community submitted to the other side and the entire world a comprehensive program for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, guarantees of security, and the elimination of the danger of war of any kind.

Our words at the same time do not differ from our deeds. We stand firmly behind our proposals because peace and only peace is our program, one to which we shall continue to devote all our efforts. The peace proposals delivered by the countries of the socialist community, and above all by the Soviet Union, recently submitted by Comrades K. Chernenko and A. Gromyko are not a humble supplication. They are a sincerely meant appeal by the strong and fearless, an appeal of those to whom the future belongs, an appeal of those resolved to do their utmost to ensure that the policy of war and arms hysteria does not have any hope, that it is not given a real chance. [applause, chants]

This is why we shall continue to deepen and strengthen our friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. [applause, chants] This will forever be the unshakable basis of our foreign policy, because it has sprung from the historical experiences of our people and was confirmed especially markedly during the period of the merciless struggle with Nazism, in the struggles for our freedom. It is here at this sacred spot that once again we urgently recall the words of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Husak, who said: The Czechoslovak people will never forget that their freedom and independence were bought at the price of immense sacrifices by the Soviet people. With love and gratitutde we shall always nurture in our hearts those whose heroism and bloodshed enabled us to embark on the path toward a brighter tomorrow, for which entire generations of the best sons and daughters of our nations fought. [applause, chants]

This is why we solemnly declare from this spot that we shall never betray their legacy. The sacrifices they made will live forever, They will remain an inviolable, lasting revolutionary value of our past, present, and future, a value that is the source of efforts toward the further development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause, chants of "Long live the CPCZ"]

[Pirc] Comrades, allow me to express thanks on behalf of all of you the prime minister, Comrade Strougal, for his festive address. [applause] the next speaker at our rally will be the head of the delegation of the heroic Soviet Army Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev. I shall now ask him to take the floor. [applause, chants of "Long live the Soviet Army"]

Yepishev, Dzur Speeches

For Soviet reportage concerning the CSSR's Army Day celebrations including a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report on CSSR Premier Strougal's and USSR Army General A.V. Yepishev's speeches in Prague, the RUDE PRAVO text of Yepishev's speech, and an article in the 5 October KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by CSSR Army General M. Dzur, see the Eastern Europe section of the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Pirc Speech at Commemoration

LD061829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1050 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Speech by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovakia Region CPSL Committee, at 6 October rally in Svidnik, Slovakia, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation of World War II; in Slovak -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, esteemed comrades, esteemed citizens, dear youths: 40 years ago in the Carpathian Mountains, one of the great and difficult battles of the heroic Soviet Army and of the First Czechoslovak Army troops in the USSR took place for the liberation of the CSSR from the Hitlerite occupiers. The blood was spilled jointly by the Soviet soldiers, members of the First Czechoslovak Army troops and the Polish Army for the freedom of our peoples, sovereignty and independence of Czechoslovakia, and the construction of a new just society.

Alongside the heroic Soviet Army fought Czechs, Slovaks, and members of the other nationalities of our Republic with the only aim being to defeat the Hitlerite fascism, in its own den, so it could never threaten the calm work of our peoples. Here at Dukla, the fight was going on for the renovation of a united state of Czechs and Slovaks; here the friendship of Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples was hammered, steeled, and strengthened; here the so truthful, and to our peoples, so close and dear slogan was born: With the USSR forever and never otherwise." [applause and chanting: "Long live the USSR"] Our peoples justly called Dukla the gate to their freedom.

We came to these places today to bow to the memory of all heroes who died for the freedom of our homeland, and to pay our tribute to all living fighers and to tell each other that we shall never betrary the gequest of heroes of Dukla, that we shall fulfill it with daily honest work, in the interest of flourishment of our dear socialist homeland, in the interest of strengthening of fraternity, friendship, and cooperation with our most faithful friend, the USSR. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: Allow me sincerely to welcome here, at the territory where the freedom of the Czechoslovak peoples began to be born, the party and state delegation led by a man so dear and near to us all, a patriot, internationalist, and fighter for the happiness of our peoples: the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause and chanting: "Long live the CPCZ"]

Allow me also to welcome Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. [applause] I welcome [applause follows announcement of each name] Comrade Vasil Bilak, member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech SR Government; Comrade Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak SR Government; Comrade Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

I welcome all the other members of the delegation of the party, government, and of the National Front in the CSSR. [applause] Allow me to welcome a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, of the Slovak SR Government, and of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front [applause]

Especially, from my whole heart, allow me to welcome among us the delegation of the heroic Soviet Army, our liberator, led by Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and direct participant in the Carpathian-Dukla operation. [applause and chanting: "Long live the USSR" and "Friendship"]. I welcome [applause follows each announcement] a delegation of the Polish People's Party, led by Division General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate and deputy national defense minister; I sincerely welcome among us Soviet Ambassador in the CSSR Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin; further, PPR Ambassador Andrzej Jadynak; I cordially welcome a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzur; I welcome a delegation of representatives of the commander in chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, headed by Colonel General Ivan Voloshin; a delegation of the Central Group of the Soviet Troops, led by its commander, Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov; I welcome the military and air attaches of the fraternal socialist countries in the CSSR.

I welcome the other delegation: a delegation of people's militia of the CSSR, of the CSSR Ministry of Interior, of the association of antifascist fighters of the CSSR. Let me welcome the delegations of our twinned regions: the delegation of the Post-Carpathian Oblast of the Ukrainian Soviet SR, a delegation of the PPR's Poznan Voivodship, a delegation of the Borshod region of the Hungarian People's Republic. I welcome the direct participants in the Carpathian-Dukla operation, members of the partisan units, participants in the Slovak national uprising, everybody who fought side by side for the liberation of our homeland. [applause] Comrades, I welcome you all, participants in our rally. [applause]

The festive speech will be delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the federal government. [applause]

Rally Message to Soviets

LD070839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1137 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Greetings message to the Soviet people from participants of Svidnik celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation, read by unidentified student; and response by Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak regional party committee -- live]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends and brothers: We, direct participants in the battles for the Dukla pass, the working people and youth of the East Slovakia Region, gathered here on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, send to the Leninist CPSU, the heroic Soviet Army and all Soviet people our warm and comradely greetings. [applause]

Here, at the sacred spots of our nations, at the Dukla pass, where every piece of the native land is drenched with the blood of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, our freedom was born. Here, the firm and unbreakable friendship and brotherhood of our nations, expressed in the Gottwald-coined slogan "With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise," was sealed. [applause]

The memory of thousands of loyal sons and daughters, both Soviet and our own heroes, who gave their lives for our freedom, will live for ever in our hearts and minds. Their heroic deeds are written in the most glowing pages of our history and will remain forever the symbol of our brotherhood, friendship and unbreakable alliance. [applause] We shall teach our children, grandchildren, and great granchildren to respect and be loyal to their legacy. [applause]

Dear Soviet friends and brothers: Since the victorious October Socialist Revolution, you, the Soviet people, guided by the Leninist CPSU, have always shown us the path to progress. It was the Soviet Union which gave weapons to our patriots, enabling them by their struggle to wipe away the shame of the betrayal committed by the Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie. To you we give thanks for the first tons of grain, which means that people here at the foot of the Dukla pass -- in land revaged by war, and burned down by the fascists -- did not die of hunger. We thank you also for the systematic and selfless assistance, based on socialist internationalism, in building our beautiful socialist homeland. [applause]

When today we mark the 40th anniversary of the battles during the Carpathian-Dukla operation, which claimed many lives, we condemn with full indignation the imperialist policy of the United States and its NATO allies. In their effort to achieve military superiority they want to dictate their will and interests over the whole world and to destroy the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Their criminal plans to dominate the world are doomed to failure.

Today with you, dear comrades, we cry: Never again fascism, never again war. [applause]

You, who made the greatest sacrificies in the struggle against the dark forces of world reaction, know the price of peace. We thank you for the fact that the Soviet Union forms the main barrier against the unleasing of a new world war. It consistently carries out a peaceful policy and gives to the fighters for peace throughout the world a realistic possibility that a thermonuclear catastrophe will not occur. We are proud that we are able to march along with you. We promise you that all our working people and our Czechoslovak People's Army, which set 6 October 1944 as the day of its birth, will always and under any circumstances stand side by side with you. We shall remain forever loyal to the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism and will do our utmost to advance the victory of socialism, progress, and peace in the world. [applause]

Eternal glory to the Dukla heroes who laid their lives for our freedom! [applause] Long live the glorious Soviet Army -- our liberator! [applause] May the eternal friendship and fraternal cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union grow in strength and consolidate! [applause] Long live the CPCZ and the CPSU, the tested leaders of all our triumphs! [applause] Long live peace the world over! [applause]

Svidnik, 6 October 1984

Participants in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation [applause]

[Pirc] Comrades, esteemed citizens, you have heard the text of the message of greetings. Despite your applause I am asking you to vote on sending the message by raising your arms. In favor? [pause] Thank you. [applause] Allow me now to give the message, on your behalf, to Comrade Yepishev. [applause, chants of "Long live the Soviet Union" and "Friendship"]

DZUR PRAISES ARMY PREPAREDNESS, SOVIET TIES

AU031834 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense: "Dukla -- the Source of Guidance and a Symbol of Security"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] This week, on 6 October, we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of events that have forever become inscribed in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people against Hitlerite fascism during World War II. The revolutionary tradition of the battles at the Dukla pass will forever remain a tradition of the unshakable Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance.

It was reinforced during the early years by the treaty of alliance of 12 December 1943 and further developed on a qualitatively higher level by the 1979 treaty. THE CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET ALLIANCE PERSONIFIED THE MOST INTRINSIC INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE; IT IS A GUARANTEE OF THEIR SECURE EXISTENCE AND A RELIABLE GUARANTEE OF THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY.

On this ideological foundation, the 40th anniversary of the Dukla-Carpathian operation inspires us to further develop education in the spirit of revolutionary battle traditions of socialist patriotism and internationalism in the interest of strengthening the combat potential of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA]. It is an important impetus for increasing the preparedness of the members of the Army to participate with initiative in the consistent fulfillment of the tasks of socialism's defense, in close cohesion with the fraternal Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

The importance of this demand acquires exceptional significance in the current, complex international situation, when the aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly of U.S. imperialism, are not hiding their intention to destroy socialism as a social system and dictate their will to other nations from a position of strength. Therefore, they are orienting themselves toward a confrontation, striving for military superiority, and ruthlessly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

We are, with justification, most disquieted by the situation in Europe, specifically on the threshold of our state's western border. In the FRG and other West European countries, the United States continues to deploy new nuclear first-strike weapons pointed at the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and other countries of the socialist community. The NATO armies are being equipped at an accelerated pace with the latest combat technology and weapons of unusually destructive effect. An ever increasing number of troops is being deployed in the vicinity of our border. Every years, the NATO Pact organizes maneuvers of such an extent that they could turn into real aggression. In the FRG, revanchism is asserting itself to an unprecedented extent, receiving the political support of the highest official quarters in Bonn.

History and the present teach us to correctly comprehend the plans of imperialism. We cannot forget the consequences of Munich or the war-suffering that hit our people. We must defend the interests of socialism and peace with all our determination and consistency. Therefore we do not for a single moment slacken our vigilance and preparedness vis-a-vis the bellicose forces of American imperialism and its NATO Pact allies. MEMBERS OF THE CSLA, FIRMLY CLOSED AROUND THE CPCZ, FULLY SUPPORT ITS POLICY AND ARE TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURES NECESSARY FOR A RELIABLE DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND.

Thanks to the systematic care of the CPCZ Central Committee, especially its General Secretary and CSSR President Comrade Gustav Husak, and the CSSR Government, the combat readiness and preparedness of the CSLA are being systematically increased. Troops are being equipped with the most modern weapons and combat equipment, moral and political conditions and discipline are being strengthened, and the standard of training and educating soldiers is being improved, as is the ability of commanders and staffs to lead troops and make optimum use of combat and material resources in the complex conditions of modern warfare.

The preparedness of the CSLA to defend the socialist fatherland was also demonstrated by its members during the "Shield-84" allied exercises. Commanders, staffs, and troops affirmed their combat mastery, their high degree of responsibility and initiative to conduct determined combat activity, something that was reflected in the successful realization of the set targets. For all who took part in the exercise it was a school of martial arts. Their patriotism, international sentiments, and the comradeship-in-arms with the armies of the socialist community states have been deepened. The exercise proved that the defensive potential of the Warsaw Pact Organization is a reliable protector of the socialist community against any aggressor.

THIS LEGACY [of the Dukla-Carpathian operation] OBLIGES US TO REINFORCE THE FRIENDSHIP AND THE ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES AND DEEPEN THE COMBAT FRIENDSHIP WITH THE FRATERNAL SOVIET ARMY AND THE OTHER ARMIES OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES.

It is the source of strength and determination in our endeavor to build and safeguard socialism.

FISCHER HOLDS UN MEETINGS, ADDRESSES U.S. GROUP

5 October Meetings

AU082052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] New York (ADN) -- On Friday, within the framework of the UN General Assembly, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of the close relations on the basis of the GDR-Angolan Friendship Treaty. Paulo Jorge expressed thanks for the solidarity and support of the GDR that is reflected in manifold ways and helps Angola to solve its most urgent problems. He reported in detail on the situation in southern Africa and reaffirmed the determination of the southern African peoples to continue the liberation struggle.

Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, recalled his visit in the GDR during a friendly talk with Minister Fischer. Both politicians conducted an exchange of views on problems of the Middle East and the situation in Africa. Chedli Klibi expressed great interest in the GDR foreign minister's assessment of the situation in Europe.

Fischer Speaks to U.S. Group

LD102340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2050 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations/New York, 10 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer explained the most important aspects of GDR foreign policy to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York today. This is the third time since 1977 that he has been invited by this influential and respected institution. Some 2,300 prominent personalities from politics, economics, science, and publishing belong to the Council on Foreign Relations, which is a leading center in the United States for discussion and research of current international questions.

At the start of his talk, Oskar Fischer noted that interest in the GDR attitude to the most urgent current questions is growing and that this fact also reflects the increasing respect throughout the world for the Socialist German state, which came into being in the uncompromising antifascist struggle.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that after 35 years of existence, the GDR has become a stable pillar of the socialist alliance in Europe. It is this fact and the unconditional respect for it that the GDR regards as an important element for maintaining peace and security on the European Continent.

Touching on the alarming international situation and the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Oskar Fischer said that the deployment of more missiles had not led to greater security but had increased the danger of a nuclear clash. The GDR's paramount and inviolable state doctrine is to do everything possible so war could never again start from German soil. Oskar Fischer stressed that this included the military security of the GDR, which was affected by the deployment of nuclear offensive weapons to the west of its borders. Countermeasures had been unavoidable, because a violation of the military balance of strength between East and West could not be allowed. The GDR is, however, prepared to reverse the additional military measures that had become necessary, immediately, and to the same extent, if the other side dismantled the newly deployed weapons systems.

The GDR, in view of its political-geographical position, is especially in favor of all states in possession of nuclear weapons following the USSR's example, making an internationally binding renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, freezing all nuclear weapons arsenals, renouncing the arms race in space, banning chemical weapons, and having NATO accept the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states for a treaty on mutual renunciation of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. The GDR is, moreover, like its allies, prepared to take up any realistic proposal for reducing the danger of war and for arms reduction, which takes into account the principle of equality and equal security, and to reply constructively to any honestly intended idea for improving mutually advantageous interstate cooperation.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that striving for peace and security is also the hub of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The preservation of peace is the paramount question and, therefore, the GDR also cannot be indifferent to the fact that with the deployment of nuclear U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG, an acute danger to peace again emanates from German soil. Such a development put a great strain on relations between the two German states.

The GDR can also not ignore the fact that as a result of missile deployment, the spirit of revanchism has also been strongly revived in the FRG. Appeals by FRG politicians holding responsible positions for an alteration of the status quo in Europe and thus of the results of the Second World War and of the postwar order laid down in the Helsinki Final Acts encourage this spirit willy-nilly. The purpose of the GDR's policy of peaceful coexistence vis-a-vis the the FRG also is to keep the harm inflicted on the cause of peace and detente by deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons as slight as possible.

Oskar Fischer stressed to the members of the Council on Foreign Affairs that the GDR is interested in the further development and expansion of cooperation with the United States also. There are many cooperation possibilities that have not yet been exploited. The GDR attaches importance to political dialogue between governments and parliaments, including the United States. Trade, exchange of scientists, and cultural relations between the two countries are capable of expansion, particulary in view of the present complicated and dangerous world situation, the GDR is prepared, Oskar Fischer stressed at the end of his speech -- which was received most attentively and with loud applause -- to leave no stone unturned in the search for possibilities for constructive bilateral cooperation if it is characterized by goodwill on both sides and serves peace.

Foreign Minister Fischer's speech was followed by numerous questions, which testifies to the lively interest in the GDR's foreign policy. Earlier, Oskar Fischer met with the long-standing president of the council, David Rockefeller, for a cordial talk.

SED'S REINHOLD INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW101009 West Berlin ARD Television Network in German 2000 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Interview with Professor Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and president of the SED Central Committee's Academy for Social Sciences, by ARD's East Berlin correspondent Peter Merseburger in East Berlin; date not given; from the "Kontraste" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Merseburger] In retrospect you will certainly concede that the GDR had to develop economically under harder conditions than the Federal Republic. What do you think you have attained in the meantime, and where do you see the advantages, but also the weaknesses of your system?

[Reinhold] I believe that in respect to what we have achieved it is necessary to emphasize especially three points. First, that we have created a society in which there are no longer any forces interested in armament, in war, which creates for us a new basis for our peace policy. Second, that comprehensive social security is for all. Third that conditions existence for the development of talents and aptitudes of every individual. Not only has the education privilege been broken but real conditions for the development of every individual have also been created.

[Merseburger] Where do you see the weaknesses?

[Reinhold] Such a process is, of course, a process that comes to pass with many a new problem, with contradictions, a process through which we would sometimes wish certain problems could be solved more quickly.

[Merseburger] Which ones, for example?

[Reinhold] Well, we would be happy, for instance, if labor productivity would grow even faster, if we had more high-quality consumer goods.

[Merseburger] Prof Reinhold, if you have so many advantages in your system, how do you explain the fact that many GDR citizens no longer want to live under this system?

[Reinhold] Well, we are a socialist society in which, I am sure, there are still many, or some, people who are dissatisfied with this or that part of it. This is an entirely normal phenomenon. The socialist society as a whole does not, after all, mean that all are affiliated with the party. Apart from the Marxist-Leninists there are Christians, there are people with different ideologies. So we regard it as a normal process that such wishes exist.

[Merseburger] Since you are an SED member you surely are convinced of the superiority of the socialist economic model. My question is this: When do you think the GDR will present itself in such an attractive way that FRG citizens might be tempted to knock on its door trying to enter and settle here?

[Reinhold] Well, we really don't pursue the goal of inducing all FRG citizens to move to the GDR. As far as attractiveness is concerned I believe that the GDR today has many fields in which it has long become attractive. There is the social security, the safety of the jobs, the education system, and many other facts. Ultimately, however, the competition between the two systems will involve the question of who is better capable of solving social, intellectual-cultural, and political problems of the scientific-technological revolution. And in that respect I am firmly convinced that socialism can do that better.

[Merseburger] The two German states have demands on each other. Bonn wants human issues alleviated, you have a catalogue of concrete wishes, the most important of them, it seems to me, being what you call respecting the GDR citizenship. What does this mean, concretely?

[Reinhold] I think it is necessary to state, to begin with, that two major fields command the foreground in our relations with the Federal Republic. The first is doing something jointly to make peace safer, to prevent a nuclear inferno. You cannot just talk about community of responsibility; you must also do something to this end. This is the first and, as far as we are concerned, the decisive area in the interest of all people in both the FRG and the GDR.

[Merseburger] What do you demand of the FRG in that regard?

[Reinhold] It would be very useful, for instance, if both governments would take initiatives aimed at solving certain problems, such as elimination of chemical weapons, measures against armament in outer space, and, finally, measures for the removal of the missiles that have been deployed. I could list many more such areas. Joint initiatives surely would wield great international weight.

[Merseburger] What about the second complex?

[Reinhold] The second complex involves the whole area of the treaties concluded by the two states, and their fulfillment and consistent implementation. In this framework there are quite a few problems, of course, some of them being the respect for the citizenship, the Elbe border, and other problems.

[Merseburger] What, specifically, does respecting citizenship mean?

[Reinhold] Surely one could list many things that reflect this respect, be it the sovereign authority of issuing passports or, for example, the problem that the Federal Government has sought to prevent other states from concluding consular agreements with us because of this issue. Meanwhile, what is at stake is not the recognition of citizenship, even though this expression is sometimes used. That matter has been solved under international law, and no state refuses to recognize that another state has citizens. This is a foregone conclusion. What matters more is how you handle the matter.

[Merseburger] But what does it mean, concretely?

[Reinhold] Well, it is a scandal if a GDR citizen is acquitted by a Hamburg court. There is a whole list that spells practical respect for the citizenship with the concrete consequences that have emerged from the policies.

PRK'S CHAN SI, DELEGATION TOUR, MEET LEADERS

Stoph, Chan Si at Tire Factory

LD101802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Frankfurt, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], together with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today visited the parent enterprise of the Fuerstenwalde tire combine in the Frankfurter/Oder Bezirk.

General director Dr Siegfried Kipp gave the visitors an overview of the combine's production profile. The combine with its six enterprises, as the sole manufacturer of tires and inner tubes in the GDR, produces more than 100 different sizes.

He expressed his joy that Kampuchea is making great efforts to increase the production of rubber and is increasing deliveries of this important raw material to the GDR.

Chan Si valued his visit as an expression of good cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of both countries. He praised the support the people of the GDR provide to peoples struggling for their national liberation. This helpful solidarity had also helped the development of his homeland.

Schuerer, Chea Soth Meet

LD101818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- The shaping of economic relations between the GDR and Kampuchea in the period 1986-90 have been discussed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Chea Soth, vice premier of Kampuchea and minister for planning and international economic cooperation [name of ministry as received].

During their talks in Berlin today, they said that the present talks between the premiers of the GDR and Kampuchea, Willi Stoph and Chan Si, will lead to direct cooperation between the central planning organs of the two countries. Both sides agreed to deepen cooperation to mutual advantage, above all in the production of tropical agriculture products and forestry, and to hold further consultations on the shaping of economic relations in the period of the 1986-90 5-year plan.

The Kampuchean guest conveyed information about the success of his country in overcoming the legacy of the Pol-Pot regime and in the reconstruction of the national economy. He thanked the GDR for the help and solidarity given to his people.

Honecker Receives Chan Si

LD101929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Thursday [as received] for a friendly talk Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

The guest conveyed the hearty greetings of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State, Heng Samrin, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker and Chan Si noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the KPRP continue to develop successfully. They expressed their conviction that the cooperation of the two Marxist-Leninist parties will continue to give strong momentum to the development of the relations between the GDR and the PRK.

The partners in the talk outlined the extraordinary significance of the close and indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states. They mentioned the readiness of their countries to maintain the course directed at strengthening peace, disarmament, and continuation of the detente process. They clearly condemned the policy of confrontation of the United States and its closest allies in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world.

Erich Honecker discussed the numerous activities aimed at preserving peace carried out by the GDR in fulfilling the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact. In this regard he stressed the necessity for maintaining and strengthening dialogue with all forces willing to reach agreement that are interested in a change for the better in the world political situation.

Chan Si noted the efforts of the PRK, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Laos People's Democratic Republic to carry out the decisions of the February 1983 summit conference of the countries of Indochina on converting Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

Erich Honecker affirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the fraternal countries of Indochina in their striving, through dialogue and cooperation with all countries of the region, to create peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He praised the great achievements of the PRK in socialist construction, especially in revitalizing the economy and creating a new educational, health, and social system.

In the course of the talk, Erich Honecker spoke of the significant achievements and initiatives of the workers of the GDR in this anniversary year of their Republic, for the consistent realization of the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. For his part, Chan Si mentioned the efforts and the successes of the workers of the PRK in realizing the decisions on the construction and defense of Kampuchea of the Fourth KPRP Congress.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, took part in the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere. Phi Thach, ambassador of the PRK to the GDR, was also present.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ETHIOPIA

LD102016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia has been signed in Berlin. The GDR will continue to support Ethiopia in the industrialization of the country, especially in the realization of the comprehensive economic targets of the Ethiopian 10-year plan.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman for the GDR side of the GDR-Socialist Ethiopia joint Economic Committee, and Meresea Ejigu, minister in the National Committee for Central Planning of Socialist Ethiopia, praised the level of economic relations that has been reached. In the next few years they are to be further developed on the basis of mutual benefit for both peoples.

At the signing were Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, general secretary of the Provisionary Military Administrative Council, and deputy chairman of the council of ministers, as well as Ethiopian Ambassador to the GDR Berhanu Jember.

FDGB, LAO TU FEDERATION CONDEMN U.S. MISSILES

LD102246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- The confrontation policy conducted by the United States and NATO, who by deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe have instigated a new dangerous round of the arms race and led the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, has been condemned in a joint press statement by the trade unions of the GDR and Laos. The GDR trade union federation FDGB and the Lao Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU) consistently oppose the constant expansion of the U.S. network of bases in Asia and the intensified arming of reactionary regimes in this region.

Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received today in Berlin for a further talk the delegation of the LFTU Central Committee, which is paying a visit to the GDR under the leadership of its chairman, Thitsoi Sombatdouang, candidate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee.

On behalf of its more than 9.4 million members, Harry Tisch affirmed the FDGB's unshakable solidarity with the fraternal countries of Indochina. The FDGB supported the efforts of these countries, through dialogue and cooperation in this region, to create a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Thitsoi Sombatdouang thanked the members of the FDGB and the people of the GDR for the long years of political, moral, and material support that the Lao people experienced at the time of its struggle against foreign aggressors and which it is now receiving in its building of socialism. As member organizations of the WFTU, the trade union federations of both countries will continue to actively support the implementation of the decisions of the 10th WFTU Congress and the unity of the international trade union movement.

Both sides expressed their will to deepen and more firmly shape their relations. An agreement was signed which serves to further cooperation between the two organizations.

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTERS ISSUE ORDERS

AU091014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In an order of the day Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, congratulated the members of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops and the civilian employees and reservists on the 35th anniversary of the GDR. "The GDR is an efficient industrial state with a modern agriculture and highly developed science and culture. With a reliable national defense it has irrevocably taken its place in today's world. It has proved to be and maintained its position as a firm element of the community of socialist states and as a bastion of the struggle for peace in Europe," the order of the day states. "Thanks to the assistance and the ever closer comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies our National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops have developed strongly and have made a contribution to defending socialism and peace in the heart of Europe, to preventing a nuclear world war." The defense minister stresses: "On the 35th anniversary of the GDR we reassure the party and state leadership and our allies: The German worker-peasant power will be reliably protected also in the future."

The order of the day issued by Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, states: "It fills us with pride that the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior have made a noteworthy contribution to the protection of our socialist achievements and to strengthening our worker-peasant power with their constant loyal fulfillment of duty and high readiness for action." In the future, too, no one will be permitted to encroach on the power of the workers class and the entire people. In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO the struggle for peace is the most important task of the present. "On the occasion of national day we again assure the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker: Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, the most important source of our strength and power, closely allied with the working people and in unshakable friendship with our Soviet class comrades, we will use all our strength to fulfill the tasks conferred upon us also in the future."

KADAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE 'IN SPIRIT OF CONTINUITY'

LD110253 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] In the Spirit of Continuity: This is the title that we can give the following commentary which deals with Janos Kadar's forthcoming visit to France:

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and member of the Presidential Council, will return the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Hungary 2 years ago.

In addition to talks that have been held at prime ministerial level, Janos Kadar himself held consultations in the French capital in 1978 with Giscard d'Estaing. In other words, Hungarian-French relations follow a serious tradition and we can also say that these fit organically into the European process which can be felt today, even in the difficult international situation. It is considered in Hungary that the maintenance of dialogue can always benefit the international situation, although it is known in Hungary that it is not Hungary, a small country, that makes world policy.

In his visit to Budapest, Francois Mitterrand valued highly Hungary's readiness to negotiate, but he, too, is aware of the previously mentioned consideration. This was proven by his visit to Moscow this summer where he had the opportunity to have an exchange of views with the most important partner [as heard] on the fundamental problems of East-West relations. Nonetheless, more than one experience suggests that even a small country such as Hungary can have its own role and do some maneuvering. Hungary firmly intends to use its possibilities to maintain peaceful relations even in today's difficult international situation. If we speak about continuity, we mean it in this way.

There was a time in the seventies -- the promising period of detente -- when Janos Kadar visited in quick succession as many as four West European capitals: those of Austria, Italy, the FRG, and France. This summit diplomacy among countries with different social systems cannot be taken for granted today. Yet, in this year there was another series of this kind of visit. Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Italy's Bettino Craxi, and Germany's Kohl, visited Hungary, under very different circumstances, indeed. These consultations naturally reflected the new circumstances and confirmed fundamental differences of views, but they also conveyed that there is no alternative to dialogue, negotiations, and a search for peaceful coexistence. These, too, come to mind when Janos Kadar is to visit Paris to build upon on the well developing Hungarian-French relations.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES' EXPORT ACHIEVEMENTS

LD101233 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- In the last 3 years export of Consumers' Cooperatives (AFESZ) and their companies rose 25 percent. In 1983, the value of export stood at 22,000 million forints and a five percent increase is envisaged this year. Growth has been particularly dynamic in convertible-accounting export, which brings almost half the turnover. Between 1981 and 1983 growth was 32 percent, and its value now stands at an annual 240-250 million dollars.

There are 279 consumers' cooperatives in Hungary with more than 3.3 million members. The cooperatives are mainly in retail trade and buy the majority of products from small-scale producers and household farms. They integrate the work of small farms and assure supply of material and equipment. The industrial and food industry units mainly produce consumption goods, with an annual turnover of 140,000 million [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] (?independent) foreign trade companies which export consumer's goods worth 200 million dollars and 430 million roubles a year. The Hungarofruct company markets 37 percent of Hungarian horticultural products with an annual turnover of 310-320 million roubles and 75 million dollars. [as received] Its major partner is the Soviet Union. Last year the value of export of its major product of apple was 2,875 million forints. Export of onion, water-melon and morello was worth 435 million forints, of various tinned preparations, such as tomato-paste, green peas and tinned and bottled fruit was 2,100 million.

Two-thirds of the Hungarocoop Company's annual export value of 6,500 million forints are from convertible-accounting markets. Besides agricultural and food industry products, the company exports folk art objects, wooden goods, camping articles and sports clothing.

The Mavad Company exports live, shot and processed game. The goods worth 1,400 million forints are purchased through the AFESZ network, mainly by Italy, the FRG and France. Mavad plans to build a snail processing unit as the value of snail exports in 1983 surpassed 70 million forints and trade partners prefer processed products.

Besides the three foreign trade companies, the consumers' cooperatives also have five joint companies with foreign trade rights. Herbaria, Hungaronektar and Fotk (joint company of consumers cooperatives for agricultural product sales; purchase marketable products such as rabbits, poultry, herbs, honey and fruit from small-scale producers and process, package and sell. This year the value of export is expected to surpass 2,000 million forints.

Coohurist, the tourism company of Consumers' Cooperatives, has doubled turnover over the last three years, and earnings in foreign currency stand at the equivalent of 450 million forints.

The Skala-Coop cooperative department store chain operates 58 stores, including the Budapest Skala which has the largest turnover in the country. The company has relations with several foreign cooperative department stores. Under department stores exchange Hungarian goods worth more than 600 million forints are delivered to the partners, in return of goods of similar value. [sentence as received]

LABOR SAFETY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONSTITUENT MEETING

AU101924 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] On 8 October a constituent meeting was held by the National Labor Safety Committee, an organ of the Council of Ministers for making proposals, voicing its views, and advising on labor safety matters. Its tasks will include discussing and expressing views on labor safety matters at the level of the people's economy and initiating the issuance of legal decrees and regulations. The meeting was attended by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Union Council. Lajos Faluvegi invested Miklos Gacsi, chairman of the National Scaling Office, with the position of chairman of the National Labor Safety Committee.

ARMAND HAMMER TALKS WITH MARJAI, KADAR

LD091346 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai Monday held talks with Armand Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation currently on a visit here. They reviewed the economic and commercial contacts and possibilities of further development between the American corporation and Hungarian partners and discussed other issues of mutual interest.

Armand Hammer and his delegation held discussions with Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and Secretary of State Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. He left Hungary Monday afternoon.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1719 GMT on 8 October 84 adds: "Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Monday met in the CC headquarters Armand Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and Otis Chandler, publisher and owner of LOS ANGELES TIMES. In a cordial atmosphere the parties discussed the international situation and some topical questions of Hungarian-U.S. relations."]

REPORT ON LOSONCZI SPEECH ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD282003 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the Hungarian Armed Forces' Day, the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic held a ceremony in the parliament building Friday. Present [words indistinct] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC, both members of the Political Committee, Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Tibor Baranyai and Peter Varga, heads of HSWP CC departments, Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard.

In his address Pal Losonczi stated among other things:

"As a result of the steady policy of our party and government and the generosity of our people, we can state that the Armed Forces of the Hungarian People's Republic are in unity with the people and well-trained to meet present requirements. In an indissoluble unity with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, they protect our peoples' peace and security and serve the cause of social progress. The construction and protection of socialism have been and remain inseparable tasks in our party's policy.

"The recent alarming changes could easily plunge the world into danger. The socialist world system and the forces of social progress continue to be the target of the violent efforts and policy of the extreme imperialist circles, by inciting tension and neglecting peaceful efforts.

"Even in the present more involved situation which is burdened with dangers, the Hungarian People's Republic, together with the fraternal socialist countries, continues to take a stand that the dialogue of countries diverging social systems should continue and considers that the maintenance of the established power balance is its indispensable condition.

Pursuing a well-balanced policy, further efforts should be taken to promote the cause of detente and disarmament. Simultaneously we have to state that we do not let our achievements be endangered. In view of military policy and our alliance commitments, our party and government, supported by the people, do everything to strengthen our defence and assure the conditions of necessary development," stressed Pal Losonczi.

The president of the Presidential Council presented then promotion documents to generals and honours to members of the Hungarian Armed Forces in appreciation of their merits.

STATE SECRETARY ON INCREASE IN TRANSPORT FARES

LD061243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Excerpt" from "More With Sense" program to be broadcast in full on Budapest Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 7 October: statement by State Secretary Laszlo Toth, not further identified, to correspondent Gabor Bankuti; date and place of statement not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Bankuti] Is a change in mass transport fares planned? There are many vague rumors to this effect around.

[Toth] These local transport tariffs have been in existence since 1966. Only a fraction of other services can be obtained with the 1 or 1.50 forints that we use to travel. For example, in Budapest 4 to 5 forints worth of support are required in order to achieve a return of 1 forint. In provincial towns it is less, but in the case of the metro it is -- let us say -- 20 forints. Obviously, there can be no rise in this scale or even one that approaches it either in the long-term or in various phases. In order for the growth of the budget to stop an increase of approximately 200 percent would be required, and this can not be done, either.

According to preliminary information, the increase will be (?around 65) -- an increase, which would by no means reach 100 percent, is being worked out. [sentence as heard] This would be realized so that 1 forint would (?not) become 1.60 forints. In truth, there would be somewhat greater increases -- of around 100 percent -- in the case of express tickets, but offsetting this, it would cost somewhat less in the case of season tickets. There should be certain differentiated solutions in the same that if a person uses only one or two routes he should not be compelled to purchase a season ticket for an entire network.

I cannot say when something might emerge fom the increase in local tariffs, because only preparations are now in progress. There has been no decision.

FURTHER INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD TRADE VIEWED

AU090739 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Bela Kadar, department head at the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Our Place in the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] Since the second half of the sixties, the conditions and signs of the phase-change in development have been maturing in the world economic growth and in the development of the structure of international relations. The new, long-term world economic development phase that emerged in the seventies broke the development trend of the previous decades.

Hungary -- which as a result of the relative development of its services sector takes part in the international division of labor primarily through the exchange of goods -- made up 0.66 percent of world trade in 1983, 0.65 in 1955, 0.7 in 1970, 0.44 in 1980, and 0.46 percent in 1982. The decrease in our importance in world trade observable over this long period is not unrelated to the price-level changes and to the resulting advance of oil-exporting countries; this, however, is only a partial explanation.

It can be well seen that from 1970-1980 our exports of machines decreased from 1.07 to 0.61 percent of world trade, of our other industrial goods from 0.8 to 0.57 percent, and of our agricultural products from 1.1 to 0.9 percent. This decrease cannot be explained by the fact that the increase in Hungarian exports was below average, because, between 1960-1980, our average annual exports grew by more than 8 percent, while world exports grew by only 7 percent. Thus, the lag is due to unfavorable price developments related to the unfavorable structure of supply or to the low efficiency of foreign trade activity.

This world economic loss of ground -- the size of which came close in the seventies to that experienced in the world trade reorganization that began at the end of the 15th century or that of the years following World War I -- has unfavorably influenced Hungary's development prospects from several points of view, and it requires counter-measures. For these, however, we must clearly see the most important international changes that affect the eighties and the expected external conditions.

In the previous decade, the importance of natural power resources in world economic growth, in international relations, and in the national economic strategies was upgraded. In the course of the accelerated structural changes of the last half-decade, production increased primarily in the branches requiring extremely low energy and material supplies. As a result of this, in the industrially developed countries -- and thus also on a world-wide scale -- the material and energy demands of economic development decreased. Consequently, the international market of these products was characterized by a relative supply surplus and a corresponding price development compared to the previous decade. Thus, in the supply of industrial products and semifinished goods intensively utilizing natural resources, the advantage lay with countries possessing favorable natural-geographical characteristics in this respect.

Compared to international standards, Hungary has developed a material-intensive production structure. The proportion of material expenses in production is high, even by international standards, and considering the country's natural-geographical characteristics, this proportion in itself is unfavorable in the period of material investments reduction. Particularly unfavorable from the point of view of expanding exports and developing exchange levels is the fact that the majority of Hungarian exports, both to the CEMA countries and to EEC countries, are made of material-intensive products, from the point of view of natural power resources.

By the beginning of the eighties, the radical modification of the earlier exchange level of industrial products and of natural power resources ended. The price levels are no longer forcefully changing between industrial products and raw materials; they are changing within certain product groups of the manufacturing industry, in connection with the profound changes that are emerging in the international manpower market. This also modifies the external conditions of Hungarian development. The international downgrading of unskilled manpower took place in the seventies.

In the eighties, this downgrading has spread to include mediocre, inadequately trained manpower, and manpower inflexibly adjusting to conditions. On a world-wide scale, this process is weakening the economic structure and strategic efficency which is based on the low level of expenditure for manpower. This also creates a new situation from the point of view of the development of Hungary's efficient specialization trend.

Favorable price development is generally expected in the areas of research and development-intensive products, machines and spare parts which best serve the modernization of the production structure and the improvement of competitiveness, products sensitive to the market changes, and meeting special qualitative requirements. On the other hand, a deterioration of the market conditions is expected concerning light-industry products that can also be manufactured by less skilled manpower, machine industry mass products, and capital and energy-intensive chemical and metallurgical industry semifinished products.

The greatest bottlenecks in world economic developments have been manpower in the sixties; natural power resources in the seventies, and financial resources in the eighties. Since the end of the seventies the most powerful change occurring in the international evaluation of development factors has been experienced in the financial resources sphere. The increase in capital expenses was directly caused by processes originating in the United States, and maintaining the balance of the U.S. budget in the eighties means worldwide difficulties for countries in need of credit.

Changes in the credit and capital market hinder the imports based on foreign financing and also hknder East-West relations. The conditions for the purchase of modern capitaist technology are also comping more difficult -- the conditions under which the product, and technology are imported, and the export possibilities increasingly depend on the size and form of participation in the integration of international enterprise management.

The lasting changes affecting our foreign economic relations are also worth analyzing according to main foreign markets. From the point of view of the Hungarian economy, CEMA plays the most important part. As a result of the setback to the driving force of the previous fast development and the appearance of tension in management systems and balance, the yearly level of this area's average medium-range economic development decreased to 2-3 percent. The decline in currency income from the export of energy raw-materials and the export requirements related to the amortization of debts accumulated in the seventies are, to a greater extent, diverting the CEMA countries' export goods toward trade outside the region. Therefore, as a result of the extensive parallelism of the eocnomic structures developed in the course of the last quarter of a century and of the relative underdevelopment of cooperation mechanisms, the foreign trade turnover within the area is expected to expand only slightly in the second half of the eighties.

The tensions within the CEMA area can lead to the spread of purchase limitations and the hardening of cooperation conditions. In our cooperation with the developing countries, however, we must consider the fact that, compared to previous decades, these countries' purchasing power on the international market is decreasing. The change in the trend will be strongest in the OPEC group of countries, whose importance has been considerable in the last decade from the point of view of Hungarian exports to developing countries. The deterioration in the balance of payments situation and the economic development of the oil-producing countries in the Middle East narrows our export possibilities. Our trade with the developing countries with more dynamic economies, however, can be hindered by the great distance and our lack of commercial tradions.

The foreign conditions of our cooperation with the developed capitalist countries are made more difficult by the fact that the dynamic development of the world economy is shifting more and more to the overseas areas, to the Pacific area and North America. In our traditional West European partner-countries, economic development is slower than average, and thus import expansion is also slower. In their market, however, there has been a considerable increase in competition from developing and semideveloped countries that are enjoying natural-geographical, wage, capital purchase, market-organizational, and not least, trade policy advantages over us. In spite of all this, our economic cooperation with the developed capitalist countries will clearly depend on the extent to which we can expand our exports to these countries. The imports of these countries are expected to increase by 4-5 percent annually in the coming period. However, it seems certain that both the import demand of our products and the repayment of our debts will require a greater increase in exports from us. We can achieve this goal only if we can considerably improve our industry's performance capacity.

Therefore, the development of foreign economic relations in the future will be a much more difficult task than previously, also due to external conditions. To achieve this, there will undoubtedly be a need for the considerable mobilization of our economy's current driving forces, a more planned utilization of our resources, and a general, considerable improvement in internal conditions.

MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

For the text of an interview granted by Jozsef Marjai, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and permanent representative to CEMA, to a NEW TIMES (No 40, Oct 84 pp 6-9) special correspondent on CEMA cooperation entitled "Hungary and CEMA," see the Communist Relations section in the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

FINNISH COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS -- Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Finnish joint Committee for Free Trade, Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation met in session in Budapest October 1-4. It was noted at the session that after a year of recession, this year bilateral trade expanded. It is favourable for bilateral trade that, under a ten-year-old free-trade agreement, as from January 1, 1985, no customs duties will be charged on each other's goods. The value of two-way trade increased more than three-fold in ten years' time. It was decided at the meeting that as from next February 1, bilateral payments would be settled in free currency instead of through bank accounts. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 4 Oct 84 LD]

SEJM HEARS, DEBATES COMMISSIONS' REPORTS

Reports on Economy Heard

LD101743 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[By unidentified parliamentary reporter]

[Text] A meeting of the Sejm began at 1200 today. A report of the Commissions for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finaces and Legislative Works concerning the implementation of economic reform over the past year was delivered by Deputy Alojzy Melich. Last year, 1983, was the second year in which the reform program was implemented. The deputy said that it was also a year for further stabilization and development of the economy, although conditions were still complex and difficult. In the discussion of the report, there was unanimous agreement that last year brought further progress in the implementation of reform. In general, positive results were seen, although it was stressed at the same time that progress in many areas has been slight. However, the commissions are of the opinion that a large number of last year's real economic achievements were a result of the economic reform.

Besides higher than planned growth of national income and production, a surplus in turnover with the capitalist countries and further growth in labor productivity were noted. Significant growth in economic figures must also be regarded as a result of the reform.

The economic reform, Deputy Melich continued, also has had its disadvantages. For example, the program for wage and price increases has not been established, and this has had a negative effect on the economy and resulted in growing inflation. The results of reform on increased managerial effectiveness have also been negligible. The low effectiveness of the investment program has also caused particular concern.

In the next item on today's Sejm agenda, Deputy (?Ryszard Sawko) delivered a report of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance concerning the program of the 1985 central plan, as well as reports on the state of implementation of the austerity program and the program to counteract inflation in 1983 and during the first 6 months of this year.

The program of the 1985 central plan continues with the targets set by the Sejm in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-1985, the deputy said. The Sejm commissions consider a definite increase in the effectiveness of management to be absolutely necessary. Resolutions submitted by both the commissions and the Socioeconomic Council, as well as by a team of Sejm advisers, particularly concern the introduction of a wage system at the enterprise level that would link wage increases with increases in labor productivity.

Deputy (?Ryszard Sawko) then discussed the opinion of the Sejm commissions concerning the implementation of the austerity program. The Commission on Industry maintains that the effects of the implementation of this program are insufficient, especially in metallurgy and light industry, he said. The Commission on the Construction and Building Materials Industry drew attention to the fact that materials are produced which consume too much energy and raw materials, and that there are irregularities in accounting for materials. It appears that further progress in the implementation of the austerity program depends on suitable motivation systems. Discussing the program to counteract inflation, Deputy (?Ryszard Sawko) drew attention to the fact that in 1983 wages and prices both exceeded planned growth targets.

The debate over the program of the central annual plan and the proposed Sejm resolution could contribute to the fulfillment of targets included in the plan for 1985 in accordance with capabilities of the national economy.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1400 GMT on 10 October 84 adds: "The opinion of the Committee for Foreign Cooperation and Maritime Economy stated that both the present proportions between imports and exports and the currently achieved surplus in turnover with capitalist countries mark the ceiling of the economy's capabilities. Further favourable changes in these proportions may be attained only through changes in the structure of production.

["Asserting the position of self-managements in factories, the Committee for Factory Self-Management underlined in its report that they had undergone further quantitative and qualitative development. Self-managements are already active in 90 percent of all the registered state enterprises. Some 130,000 people, over half of them being workers, participate in the work of the workers' councils. The influence of self-managements on factory management was positively evaluated.

["The meeting is attended by Nojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski."]

Austerity Program Discussed

LD101833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Sejm dabated the reports submitted to it today. First to speak was Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK). He reported that by the end of last year, controls were established for ministerial and voivodship austerity programs in 16 ministries, 6 central offices, and all voivodship offices. In the second quarter of this year controls were established concerning the implementation of the austerity programs in 185 components of the national economy.

The results of the checks revealed many shortcomings and cases of inefficiency. In nearly every third component inspected it was discovered that the principles of rational management were not being observed. In the fourth quarter of last year and again in the second quarter of this year, NIK carried out checks on the implementation of selected topics from the government program for counteracting inflation. The information thus collected should show in detail the causes and effects of continuing inflation.

Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm, then assumed the chairmanship of the meeting. On behalf of the parliament, Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, PZPR, delivered a speech expressing support for the resolutions presented by the Sejm commissions.

Sejm Passes Resolutions

LD110211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] At its session today [10 October] the Sejm passed a resolution assessing the implementation of the economic reform. Making a positive assessment of the government's work in this field, the Sejm concluded that the reform has had a positive effect on the course of real economic processes. Another resolution concerned the assumptions for the 1985 central annual plan. The Sejm was of the opinion that the 1 percent increase in the supply of certain foodstuffs adopted in the assumptions was too small in view of both the increase of the population and the achieved level of agricultural production. The Sejm deemed it advisable to have carried out a further analysis of the possibilities to increase the supply of these goods to the market.

The Sejm passed a resolution on work-force self-management at state enterprises. It also approved an amendment to the act on education and development of the upbringing system.

PZPR CC IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN POZNAN

AU091105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Janusz Biniek report]

[Text] A plenary field session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission on 6 October in Poznan was devoted to a presentation and discussion of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee's experience in ideological-political work. It was attended by: Stanislaw Kalkus, Central Committee Politburo member; Professor Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Bogdan Jachacz, director of the Central Committee's Press, Radio, and Television Department; Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Central Committee's Ideological Department; Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee; and members of the ideological commission attached to the voivodship party committee.

The shaping of ideological attitudes -- and this is primarily the function of ideological-political work -- is a complicated task. Both the introductory reports read during the meeting and the discussion itself concerned and numerous problems to which one cannot remain indifferent during ideological activity. These problems stem from the current reality of life. Passing over them in silence brings the danger that ideological work may be restricted to a textbook lecture, in other words the danger that ideology may be separated from what people and individual communities experience every day.

One of the important problems recently dealt with by the Poznan party committee was the need to combat the ideological vacillation caused by the August events and the need to reestablish confidence in the party and its ideology. In practical terms, this meant the need to improve argumentation and occurately explain the general ideological principles of socialism in everyday language. The point was also to overcome old habits whereby instruction manuals are passively distributed instead of direct, personal instruction given. The activity of the Poznan party committee and its ideological commission has been geared to the kind of forms and methods of activity where arguments based on a profound knowledge of social reality and on an analysis of phenomena as they occur under specific conditions are primarily used. The concept of ideological activity has been based on the principle of holding consultations on initiatives and action goals with party organizations, especially in large plants.

A particularly important matter during the present situation, referred to by many speakers, is the shaping of attitudes among scientific and educational milieus, and especially among young people. It is not without reason that these milieus are subject to pressure from hostile ideological-political forces. There is still an education crisis in schools and colleges. We should have special concern for this situation.

During discussions with young people, one cannot run away from the sensitive issues raised by them and forget the fact that even the most obvious truths have to be rediscovered from scratch and assimilated by each generation. The key to intellectual and emotional education in the spirit of a socialist world outlook, rests primarily in the hands of the party teaching cadres. People finishing their further education should not only possess a fuller knowledge of the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, but should above all use their knowledge with greater energy in the shaping of the new generation's attitudes. As one of the speakers during the talks said, we have many books, but we often lack courage.

The following took part in the discussion: Hieronim Andrzejewski, Alicja Grenda, Waldemar Jozwiacki, Jerzy Janicki, Sabina Kootulska, Julian Kraus, Antoni Kwiatkowski, Wladyslaw Loranc, Danuta Grabowska, Gizela Pawlowska, Witold Skrabek, Andrzej Sugard, Antoni Szczucinski, Wlodzimierz Skorski, Leonard Wachalski, and Jozef Woloch.

The PZPR Ideological Commission examined a draft paper entitled: "Complex Problems of Strengthening the State; Developing Socialist Democracy; and Perpetuating Law, Order, and Social Discipline" which is being prepared for the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MILITARY PROMOTION CEREMONY

LD101958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The ceremony of presenting general's nominations to another group of outstanding representatives of the Polish Army and the Citizens' Militia took place in the Belvedere Palace today. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and representatives of the highest party and state authorities took part in the ceremony.

First to receive the act of nomination to the rank of Army General from the hands of Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski was Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo. Thanking for this sign of confidence, Florian Siwicki expressed the belief that his nomination contains appreciation for our Armed Forces as a whole. He assured that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army will continue to do everything to serve the nation and the socialist homeland -- People's Poland -- faithfully and unfailingly.

Other nomination acts were received by:

to the rank of general of arms: Antoni Jasinski and Jozef Uzycki;

to the rank of division general: (Jozef Twet), Lucjan Czubinski, Stanislaw Fryn, Tadeusz Kusmierski, and Waclaw Szklarski;

to the rank of brigade general: (Jan Celek), (Kazimierz Chudy), (Franciszek Puchala), (Jozef Rudawski), (Stanislaw Smolen), (Jozef Tenerowicz), Leslaw Wojtasik, and (Marian Wroblewski);

to the rank of rear admiral: Capt (Piotr Kolodziejczyk).

Nomination acts to the ranks of general of the Citizens' Militia were received by:

to division general: Jozef Bejm and Konrad Straszewski;

to brigade general: (Stanislaw Biczysko), (Olgierd Darzynkiewicz), Edward Klosowski, (Jozef Sasin), Ryszard Szuster, Zenon Trzcinski, and (Tadeusz Walistowski).

A speech for the occasion was made by the chairman of the Council of State, who wished the newly promoted generals further achievements. Division General Jozef Bejm expressed thanks on behalf of those who received the distinctions. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski cordially congratulated the newly nominated and promoted generals of the Polish Army and the Citizens' Militia.

RECENT WASHINGTON IMF SESSION REVIEWED

AU101523 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1248 GMT 10 Oct 84

["Cooperation -- the Only Option To Improve International Financial-Monetary Relations"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- Under the above headline, REVISTA ECONOMICA the (ECONOMIC REVIEW) carries an article by Costin C. Kiritescu, D. Econ., on the annual IMF/World Bank meetings, highlights of which are given below:

The world economic and financial picture outlined by the IMF and World Bank reports brought nothing new to the attention of the Washington sessions where debates concentrated on interpretation and, especially, on solution.

Maybe at no other previous conference did differences between developed and developing countries -- and even among developed countries over some issues -- appear more clearly nor were diverging positions more firmly defended, which actually shows that a common ground really lacks for North-South agreement.

Romania has not missed any opportunity, and this includes the IMF/World Bank meetings, to put forth its view of the measures that ought to be taken to break the current impasse and help a constructive settlement of differences, stressing that any delay may cost dearly the international economic and financial community.

Romania has always supported the idea that above all one must rely on its own effort for development. Most of the developing countries are doing just that, but they are right to say -- as they did in Washington -- that it is outrageous that their effort should be offset by the present outstanding huge interests on their foreign debt which drain the debtor countries of a good part of their national income that is thus diverted from its development purposes. It is well known that the foreign debt of the developing countries has really become a problem when world economic crisis deepened, protectionism increased in industrialised nations and high-interest short-term commercial bank credits were excessively resorted to. At present private capital holds a leading position in financing both long-term development projects and short-term programmes apt to bring economic stability to most developing nations.

Developing countries ought to be assisted in their efforts for economic growth, for structural adjustment through a diversification of financial soft-term agreements providing either for contributions that the developed countries have pledged as part of public aid for development or for a growing role of international financial bodies to channel the resources to development in capital markets included, and give developing countries greater access private capital availabilities. [sentence as received]

This should be parallelled by more flexible credit policies to help the developing countries solve their problems. To defend those countries' interests, Romania upheld the idea that their weight in the decisionmaking bodies of international financial and monetary institutions should grow.

The Romanian view of the developing countries foreign debt problem is that part of the poorest countries' debts ought to be cancelled, those owed by another group of developing countries should be reduced and all outstandings debts of developing nations be rescheduled over a longer time at low or no interest, and future interests be capped.

Therefore Romania agrees to the demands of the 24 developing nations put forth in Washington to stretch debt repayment and set less burdensome terms, duly considering the real capacity of most heavily-indebted nations to service their debt, and establish a fund to finance part of the loans made to the least developed countries.

Predictably, this year's meetings did not bring any nearer the positions of debtor and creditor nations, or contribute a workable solution to world debt. Delegates of debtor nations showed that the austerity programmes launched by them failed in the face of the economic policies pursued by the U.S.A. and other industrialized countries. A further rise in interest rates, barriers to imports from developed countries and crisis terms that the IMF impose on member countries in exchange for fund-granting plunged them deeper into crisis. The conclusion on which representatives of all debtor nations agreed was that global talks was actually the solution to the problem, and this is something that Romania has long advocated.

Romania's position on the causes of the deteriorating position of developing countries was reiterated in Washington: The present grave situation in most of the developing countries is rooted in trade restrictions, the shrinking hence in the markets, in the many barriers that developed countries have raised to trade, in soaring interests. Romania firmly believes that the present situation can only be improved if broad opportunities are opened to international economic cooperation, restrictions and discriminations are removed from inter-state trade, international financial bodies work harder to find solutions to the problems that the world financial and banking system has to cope with, and all states take an active and equal part in the settlement of issues.

In the last analysis, a substantive solution to these problems can only be found if a new international economic and political order is built, seen by President Nicolae Ceausescu as an objective demand and a guarantee for the development of all nations. A new international financial and monetary system ought to emerge as part of that new order. Romania calls for a reshaping of the current international monetary system to support world development, and idea that the whole Third World shares.

SOVIET, CHINESE REMARKS ON TRADE FAIR CITED

AU101645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1436 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- A reporter interviewed the directors of some of the official pavilions of the countries entering the economic-trading event in the Romanian capital. Here are excerpts from their statements:

Vladimir Zavodnov director of the pavilion of the USSR:

The Soviet Union is a traditional exhibition at the Bucharest International Trade Fair [TIB], and our presence at the tenth edition of TIB is meant to contribute to the continual strengthening of the economic-trading, technical-scientific ties and relations in other domains between the USSR and Romania. As a matter of fact, the commercial results of the USSR's participation in all the previous editions of the fair are illustrative, the collocutor said, pointing out that the contracts drawn between Soviet and Romanian foreign trade organizations over the last two editions alone (1982 and 1983) were worth more than one billion rubles.

Showing that the Soviet pavilion at TIB '84 reflected a whole series of achievements made in keeping with the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the socioeconomic programme of enhancing the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, director Vladimir Zavodnov underscored that on its display area of over 3,200 sq.m., the Soviet exhibition put on display some 3,000 exhibits of more than 20 industrial central units, over four-fifths of which are a world's premiere at TIB. This attests once again to the importance we attach to the further development and deepening of the manysided economic collaboration between our countries. As a matter of fact, the director of the Soviet pavilion further said, a large part of the Soviet exhibits here are devoted to the brotherly friendship and fruitful collaboration between the USSR and Romania.

Outlining that the Soviet Union was Romania's major trading partner, holding well over one fifth of the volume of Romania's foreign trade, Vladimir Zavodnov underscored that his country's participation in the Bucharest International Trade Fair would contribute to a better mutual knowledge of export possibilities, while the talks and negotiations to be held on the occasion, as well as the signing of further important commercial contracts would serve the continual expansion of the economic-commercial and technical-scientific relations between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Zheng Huamin, director of the pavilion of the People's Republic of China:

Answering the invitation of the host country, we are happy to participate in the current edition of the Bucharest International Trade Fair, convinced as we are that by doing so we will contribute to the further strengthening of Sino-Romanian friendship, to development of our countries' commercial relations.

China and Romania boast traditional relations of friendship, fine relations of collaboration, Zheng Huamin said adding that over the last few years, these friendly ties had witnessed an ascending course in the political economic, cultural and technical-scientific fields.

Pointing to the visit President Li Xiannian paid to Romania this August, to the talks of warm and sincere cordiality held with President Nicolae Ceausescu, with other RCP and Romanian state leaders, the collocutor mentioned that these talks had focussed on the further consolidation of the manysided ties between the two countries. These talks, he said, obviously contribute to a new development of bilateral relations.

In connection with the current TIB participation of the People's Republic of China, Zheng Huamin showed that the Chinese enterprises put on display more than 1,000 exhibits of the light and textile industries, handicrafts, electric appliances and products of the local industries, other exhibits meant to highlight the principal aspects of China's development, the remarkable achievements made through the efforts of the Chinese people on all planes of the socioeconomic life in the 35 years elapsed since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China.

In conclusion, the manager of the pavilion of the People's Republic of China expressed his conviction that the Bucharest International Trade Fair-TIB '84, would be fully successful, which would contribute to the deepening of the two countries' relations of friendship and economic collaboration.

ROMANIAN-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOLS

AU102001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- Over October 8-10, the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Norwegian Commission on Economic, Industrial, Technico-Scientific Cooperation and Trade took place in Bucharest. The stage of the relations of economic cooperation and of the bilateral economic exchanges were analyzed and measures were agreed upon for their further development and diversification. At the close of the session a Romanian-Norwegian intergovernment accord on trade with textiles and the protocol of the session were signed.

ROMANIAN-ZAMBIAN COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU051936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1984 -- The eighth session of the joint Romanian-Zambian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Friday. In keeping with the orientations set and understandings reached during the Romanian-Zambian summits, analysis was made of the current stage of economic ties between Romania and Zambia as well as of the possibilities and ways of amplifying them, of increasing and diversifying goods exchanges between the two countries.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Leonard Subulwa, minister of state for commerce and industry of the Republic of Zambia, signed the session's protocol which stipulates further actions and measures for the steady development of collaboration and cooperation in the machine-building industry, mining and agriculture, and in technical-scientific research as well as for growing bilateral commercial exchanges.

GIOSAN, FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS TIES

AU102007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- On Wednesday, October 10, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received a delegation of the West German group in the Interparliamentary Union, led by Hans Stercken, chairman of the group, who are paying a visit to Romania. Stress was laid on the fine relations between the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries, the contribution they could make to the deepening and diversification of the cooperation between Romania and West Germany in domains of mutual concern. The wish was reiterated to strengthen the collaboration between the Romanian and West German interparliamentary groups within the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of a climate of peace and cooperation in the European Continent and throughout the world.

TIRANA ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT SFRY UNSUCCESSFUL

AU092126 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 84

["Pristina Radio-Television commentary"]

[Text] In the last few years the Albanian leadership, with its continual anti-Yugoslav propaganda following immediately after the Albanian demonstrations in 1981 in which Albania -- inspired by its pure nationalism dressed in the robes and phraseology of so-called Marxism-Leninism -- had a hand, is increasingly nervously using its methods to discredit our socialist system and our self-management path as laid out by Tito.

Trying to hide from its own people the balance of good and bad things in the various aspects of their social, economic, and political life, the Albanian leadership, through its propaganda, is preoccupied with the problems and difficulties of the Yugoslav economy, of which we ourselves openly speak, whether in front of our people or before the world, as only in this way can they be solved. This is not surprising, because Albania worries about other advanced world economies as well, with revolution in mind; it appears that the only paradise on earth is in Albania, while Japan, Sweden, the FRG and many other countries are at the edge of an abyss. According to this logic, the world turns around Enver Hoxha's Albania, and for such people all international economic laws are worthless; the only salvation is in following and applying the advice, suggestions, and receipes of Enver.

The recipes of Enver Hoxha in the last 36 years, while always imitating his idol Stalin, recommend to the SFRY how to rectify its Constitution and economy, how to solve the question of nationalities, with whom it should collaborate and coexist, who should be her friends and enemies. One doesn't need much imagination to conclude how the SFRY would look if it applied these recipes. For this Albania is itself an example, which Enver Hoxha and his cothinkers are alienating (word indistinct) in total quarantine with their autocratic and isolationist policies. Quite clear to everyone is the shortsightedness of Albania's leadership, which mercilessly imposes itself on this small Balkan country and haphazardly tries to discredit those it is afraid of. In view of the potential danger to Albania's system and the influence of the example of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia, year after year Enver Hoxha and company waste tons and tons of paper in an unsuccessful attempt to discredit in front of the people and world opinion our country and its leadership by the LC.

These Enverian temptations, though intensifying, are not reaching their objectives. Their words are echoing only in the heads of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the SFRY; their aggressiveness, inspired by the ideology of the Workers Party, is being unanimously condemned by the masses of Albanians in our country. Kosovo has always been the most interesting speculative calculations of Enver Hoxha in the course of aiming at our territorial integrity. In the context of these aims, the deliberate accentuation of the backwardness of our province alongside our regions in our country serves only to revive the well known slogans of Albanian nationalists and irredentists who caused the demonstrations of 1981 and who carried on further with their antirevolutionary activities while supported by Enver Hoxha and his party's ideology.

Present day Kosovars, with their eyes more open than ever, know how to separate the wheat from the chaff, are conscious of the unity and solidarity of the Yugoslavs, in particular of their solidarity with the Serbian working class. This solidarity with their joint assets and work is contributing rapidly to the province's economy and gradually overtaking the overall gaps in the economy's development.

This consciousness and clearsightedness cannot be clouded by the isolated activities of Albanian nationalists and irredentists nor by the daily preachings of Albanian propaganda. The Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in the SFRY is on fraternal terms with the Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, and others who live in our province. Their destiny is closely tied to the brilliant future and destiny of other nationalities of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia, and they will firmly continue on the path laid out by Tito.

Tirana, under the repeated pretext of worrying about the destiny of Albanians in the SFRY, is tampering with the difficulties that all nations go through in their intensive dynamic developments. We know how and have the strength to solve them by ourselves without foreign interference. Our strength lies in unity and brotherhood, in the coexistence of Albanian with all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia, and the SFRY.

ALBANIA BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF CULTURAL TALKS

AU092230 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Yugoslav-Albanian talks for establishing the first program of cooperation in the sphere of science, education, and culture were held in Belgrade recently. The talks have been broken off, and the Albanian side failed to accept the Yugoslav delegation's suggestion that open questions be discussed when conditions exist for such discussion. Dragan Petrovic points to the reasons:

The interruption of the talks occurred because the Albanian side conditioned the signing of the agreement on the exclusion of our proposals in connection with the opening of possibilities for cultural cooperation for the benefit of parts of the Yugoslav peoples who live in Albania as national minorities. That the Albanian side rejects the very thought of the possibility for such cooperation is testified by the fact that it refused to accept that a mere note be included in the program that Yugoslavia expressed readiness to send lecturers for the Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian languages at Tirana's request. Not even this readiness could be accepted; we will not mention this time chairs for the Albanian language in our country, which is much more than this note.

The Albanian side has also pointed out that the issue of minorities is regulated in their Constitution, that the minorities are equal with the Albanians, and stressed that we are inventing the problem of minorities in Albania. Let us expound a bit on this invention:

We shall make use of a letter that Enver Hoxha himself sent to an Albanian of Macedonian origin in March of last year. According to the Albania News Agency, the letter says: There is a considerable number of Macedonians among the leadership of the party organs and the authorities, and many others are working along side Albanians, making their contribution in all parts of the country. They are going and will continue to go along the bright road of socialism, progress, and advance of our entire fatherland and all of us. End of quotation.

Thus, along that bright road into socailism marches Pando Atanasovski. However, according to Enver Hoxha's Marxist-Leninist and Albanian Constitution, regulating the national issue, such a road should be taken by Pando Tanas. And Spase Kalancevski must be called Spas Kalance. They are accompanied by Sotir Trajko -- Sotir Trajkovski by the way. As for their children, according to the Albanian Government decree of 1966, they must not keep even the Slavic root of their names.

Ten years later there was a new decree which says: If along this bright road of progress and advance there happens to be found an unsuitable name of a place populated with Macedonians, it has to be replaced -- by an Albanian name, of course.

One more remark: Official Albania recognizes, apart from the Greek national minority, only the Macedonian one. What has happened to Montenegrins, Serbs, and Muslims who existed under the Ottoman Empire and the Albanian Kingdom? Nowadays, in Enver Hoxha's Albania, there are none.

The Albanian side replies to our suggestion on opening the possibilities for cooperation to benefit all parts of the Yugoslav peoples in Albania by saying that this is not a subject for a cultural cooperation program. Then what about the already coordinated stands of the selfsame program? What then are we to say, for instance, about the cooperation of the Skopje Theater of Nationalities and the Tirana Theater, participation of Albanian experts at seminars in Pristina, cooperation of Albanian publishers and the Business Association of Publishers of the SFRY and, in this framework, especially with the RILINDJA Newspaper Publishing Enterprise? This means that the Albanian side accepts numerous Yugoslav suggestions which specify activities to benefit the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. However, it conditions the signing of the agreement by excluding those suggestions which pertain to opening opportunities for cultural cooperation to the benefit of the Yugoslav peoples who are living in Albania as national minorities.

Therefore, let us conclude: When what is at stake is the foundation of the Yugoslav policy of good-neighborliness, the fact that nationalities are and should be factors of mutual closeness, intensifying trust and cooperation, there is not exception for our side, nor can there be one for Albania. However, it is also certain that these principles will survive the views of the present leadership in Tirana, to the benefit of the Albanian and Yugoslav peoples.

KOSOVO RAPES ATTEMPT TO WRECK BROTHERHOOD, UNITY

LD061927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Pristina television last night broadcast a commentary in which it referred to increasingly frequent cases of rape of young girls and old women who are members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities. Having noted that these incidents are deeply alarming, the commentary says that the effects of these attacks on minors can neither be wiped out or treated medically. The public has also been dismayed by the animal attacks of thugs and maniacs on powerless old women. When the perpetrators of these rapes are from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, the honest and ordinary Albanians who constitute a majority of this nation's members in Kosovo and who by tradition value their neighbor's honor as if it was their own, react with deep shame.

As for realistic assessments of these heinous acts, harmful and unacceptable points of view have been appearing here and there recently. According to these views, all cases of rape should allegedly be examined separately and not considered as a whole and as being connected with one other. Reaction ranges from the demand that they be described pure and simply as pathological sexual crime, to belief that they be given mild and routine consideration, to total indifference. These tendencies and attempts to belittle what is happening can constitute an excuse and the first step to legalize such incidents which threaten to destroy all bridges of togetherness build by the blood and sweat by members of the nations and nationalities in the multinational Kosovo.

As long as these things keep happening, and they do occur more and more frequently, it is not a good thing to discuss whether or not they are enemy actions, whether they constitute a pressure on members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities to emigrate from the province, whether they are part and parcel of the irredentist slogan about an ethnically pure Kosovo, and the like.

The rapists, the commentary goes on to say, who represent the scum of the Albanian nationality, have put under attack one of the most important and sensitive cults which for centuries has been guarded and cherished with much respect among the people living on the Kosovo soil -- they have put the cult of women under attack, even if minors and old women are involved. With their madness they are trying, by resorting to heinous sexual crime, to wreck what represents one of the greatest achievements and values -- brotherhood and unity. One can only imagine what feelings of insecurity such rapes evoke in members of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities, especially in the areas where they are in a minority. This problem is even greater when one considers the fact that personal and moral insecurity involving honor and human dignity is most difficulty to cope with. Any honest person must experience these cases of rape as an attempt by the enemy to hamper consolidation of the policial and security situation in Kosovo. These incidents not only give rise to profound dismay; they boost chauvinism, revenge-seeking, and anti-Albanian sentiments, and have an adverse impact on the political mood of the working people and citizens throughout our country.

Well aware of where the spread of this kind of conduct and of rape could lead to in other environments of our multinational community, members of the Albanian nationality and the entire Kosovo public are dismayed and not only denounce these loathsome acts in the most vigorous way possible, but appeal for measures to be taken throughout the province that will prevent such incidents from ever recurring. This also implies appropriate punishment for the perpetrators of these vile and inhuman acts, concludes the commentary.

THREE RINGLEADERS OF USTASHA SINGING INDICTED

LD110701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Summary] Mostar, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office today indicted Bozo Banovic, a 22-year-old bus driver; Zdravko Prljevic, a 22-year-old chemical technician; and Milenko Belic, a student. They are all from the village of Gornji Brisnik. The indictment says that in the night of 31 July-1 August 1984, while at a send-off party at Joze Pranjic's house for Pranjic's son, who was going into the Army, the three had called for an anticonstitutional change of our social order and wrecking the brotherhood, unity, and equality of the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. In doing so, they broke Article 133, paragraph 1 of the SFRY criminal code.

As the public has already been told, Ustasha and nationalistic songs were heard at the party. According to the indictment, Banovic, Prljevic, and Belic are the ringleaders. The judge has already sentenced the three to 60 days of jail each, and at the prosecutor's request, investigative custody has been ordered for them.

INITIAL ACCORD ON NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL SIGNED

LD102335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The conditions and method of storing irradiated nuclear fuel and of permanently depositing radioactive waste were laid down in a social agreement signed today.

The basic aim of this document is the protection of man and of man's environment from ionized radiation. Signatories of the agreement are the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; the executive councils of the republics and provinces, the Yugoslav Community of Electrical Industry Organizations (JUGEL), the Communities of the Electrical Industries of the Republics and Provinces, and a number of other institutes.

"This question demands an urgent and efficient solution, all the more so since in addition to the Krsko nuclear power plant, the construction of several more nuclear plants is planned," said Rade Pavlovic, member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

The signatories pledged themselves, among other things, to determine within a year, the justification for building either joint central storage facility or joint regional storages facilities for permanently depositing radioactive waste of low and medium radioactivity. In the meantime they will bear in mind the need to temporarily store irradiated nuclear fuel at the powerplant or installation. The signatories to the agreement will also supervise the permanent depositing of highly radioactive waste.

The Communities of Electrical Industry Organizations agreed to set up one or several work organizations for the transportation, storage, physical protection, permanent safekeeping, and organization of processing of radioactive waste and safekeeping of irradiated nuclear fuel until it is processed.

"The committee for monitoring the implementation of the social agreement will take care of all this. Difficulties can be expected, particularly when it comes to determining the site of the depositing location," Rade Pavlovic said.

A special self-managing social agreement will subsequently determine the method of installations as well as some other important issues. With the signing of this agreement, the obligation envisaged by the agreement on the foundations of the Long-Term Plan for the Development and Application of Nuclear Energy in the Energy Industry Until the Year 2000, signed 2 years ago, has in fact been met.

PRESIDENT BRIEFS ON RECENT VISITS, UN SESSION

LD110456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session chaired by President Veselin Djuranovic. The Presidency considered basic questions concerning the establishment of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1985. The introductory report was submitted by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Presidency noted the need to adopt measures and start activities to stabilize this year's positive quantitative results and trends and, above all, to ensure the conditions needed for further production and exports growth, improving the country's foreign liquidity, easing the burden imposed on the economy, and bringing about its financial consolidation. Attention was drawn to the need to establish the causes of the failure to attain some of the basic goals of development and economic policy defined in the resolution for 1984 and to arrive at a real assessment of the problems and trends carried over from this year into 1985.

Particular attention was drawn to the need to start activities and adopt measures to lower the inflation rate and eliminate its very negative effect on the processes of social reproduction.

This, it was stressed, was a priority task of the 1985 development and economic policy. Finalizing economic and development policy for 1985 should lead to the measures and conditions needed for the growth of personal incomes in keeping with work productivity.

Taking all this into account, the Presidency considers it necessary to establish the real aims of development policy for 1985 and that the conditions in which economic activity will take place next year -- including the systemic solutions to complete the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization -- should be defined by the end of 1984.

The Presidency was briefed on the visit paid to the SFRY by Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo. President Djuranovic's talks with President Eyadema were judged to have been important for the further development of the traditionally close and friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries. The conviction was voiced that the talks on bilateral cooperation would contribute to its further development, a process in which a significant role should be played by the adoption of long-term programs in the fields of trade and the economy. The Presidency positively assessed the exchange of views on international themes, especially on the situation in Africa, taking note of the joint assessment that the nonaligned policy represented the only alternative and a real force acting in favor of mankind's priority goals -- peace, greater security, promotion of cooperation on an equal footing between countries, and establishment of the new just socioeconomic order in the world. Particular stress was laid on the view expressed during the talks that the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and its capacity for action should be strengthened on the basis of the movement's original principles.

The Presidency was briefed on the results of the recent friendly visit of Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to the SFRY, where he spent a part of the time on holiday. The Presidency noted that the talks held between Vice President Radovan Vlajkovic and President Pinto da Costa, during which they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and the current international situation, confirmed the two countries' adherence to the principles of nonalignment. Both sides expressed the desire to promote further comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. Judging that in the present exacerbated international situation the Nonaligned Movement and its policy had an irreplaceable role and increased responsibility, the Presidency stressed the importance of the two countries' joint view on the need to strengthen the independence and security of African countries in order to ensure their free and independent development.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, briefed the Presidency on the work so far done by the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and on the Yugoslav delegation's participation in this work, on the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries, on the results of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 (in New York from 26 to 28 September), on the meeting of the committee of eight nonaligned countries for Palestine (3 October), one of whose members is Yugoslavia, and on meetings with ministers of foreign affairs of other countries in New York.

It was noted that the atmosphere in which the UN General Assembly session opened was somewhat more favorable than earlier and that the general debate demonstrated not only anxiety over the present unfavorable state of international relations but also the readiness of numerous delegations, especially those from nonaligned countries, to strive to find a way to overcome the present situation.

The Presidency made a positive assessment of the resolve manifested at the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference to even more actively involve the movement in finding solutions to acute international political and economic problems, on the basis of the original principles of the nonaligned policy, and of the unity manifested on the basic issues that had been discussed.

The Presidency also endorsed the joint assessment of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 on the international economic situation and the agreement on the need for even greater commitment by developing countries in resolving the most topical economic problems, including debts and other monetary-financial issues, on the basis of an equitable dialogue and cooperation with developed countries. On this occasion the Presidency reaffirmed the approach of the nonaligned developing countries to the United Nations as the most significant forum of international negotiations. Therefore, the great significance of the jubilee session of the General Assembly, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in 1985, was emphasized. This should be used to strengthen the role and increase the efficiency of the world organization.

The report on the visit that Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will soon pay to the Republic of Turkey was adopted.

The Presidency amnestied a certain number of convicted individuals.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT, VISITS

LD092225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Ali Sukrija, an examination was carried out of information concerning forthcoming activity in the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, which has been prepared by the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social Order. The opening report was delivered by Presidium member Milan Kucan.

The Presidium stressed in particular that in order to complete this analysis in a timely fashion it is necessary to ensure a unified ideopolitical attitude maong Communists to the orientations of the 12th LCY Congress. Problems concerning the operation of the political system should be approached through an analysis of the realization of the essential relations in production, and on this basis, assessments should be arrived at on whether or how far the political system as a whole and its individual institutions are effective in realizing, consolidating and stimulating the further development of self-management relations in production.

This imposes the need for ensuring much greater linkage between activity aimed at further developing the political system and activity designed to realize the stabilization program. It is necessary for the discussion over the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session to be geared more toward the problems of the functioning and further development of the political system, and to tie the problems in with the questions of the realization of the social function and constitutional role of the LC.

The Presidium adopted information on the forthcoming visit by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the parties of the Belgian left wing. It also adopted information on the forthcoming visit to Max van den Berg, chairman of the Netherlands Labor Party, who is soon to visit the SFRY at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EUROPEAN, PRC TIES

LD092310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- At today's session chaired by Gojko Sekulovski, the Yuoslav Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy examined trends in Europe and cooperation between Yugoslavia and European countries, on which Ljubomir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, delivered an opening report.

The committee session highlighted the basic components of trends in Europe, which are characterized, among other things, by bloc confrontation and opposition but also by efforts to strengthen the process of detente. The need was indicated to surmount the bloc division, which, as was stated, would be in the interests of all European peoples and states.

The committee members stressed Yugoslavia's interest in cooperating and expanding cooperation with all European states on the principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference, and mutual advantage. In this context the committee pointed to the need for all Yugoslav institutions in the most diverse spheres of life, which can contribute to this cooperation, to involve themselves in cooperation with European states.

At today's session the committee also examined relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC, on which Kuzman Dimcevski, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, delivered an opening report. Satisfaction was expressed at the session over the friendly development of cooperation between the two countries. In this context the importance was noted of the visit by President Tito to the PRC in 1977 and of the recent visit by the Chinese president, Li Xiannian, to Yugoslavia. It was stated that these relations are developing on the basis of trust, mutual interest, noninterference, and respect for the specific paths of internal development. The committee members stressed Yugoslavia's interest in further developing and promoting cooperation with the PRC in all spheres, and the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to this cooperation.

As for economic relations, it was underlined that Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the PRC is not in line with mutual possibilities and that it is not keeping up with the continuous and well-developed political relations. In this connection, critical remarks were made about our lack of organization in economic cooperation with the PRC and with certain other countries. It was said that the problems in this sphere should be resolved.

CHAMBER ADOPTS DRAFT LAWS, DEBATES REPORTS

LD101511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today resumed its session, begun yesterday, by adopting several new draft laws and by debating the reports of federal organs and organizations. At the beginning of today's session, the delegates, under shortened procedure, adopted the bill granting the SR of Serbia a loan from the standing federal budget reserve to eliminate the consequences of the earthquakes in the Mt Kopaonik area. By virtue of the law adopted today, Serbia has been given an interest-free loan of 2 billion dinars. Serbia will repay these funds by the time the 1985 federal budget is approved. The overall damage caused by the earthquakes in the Mt Kopaonik area and from the floods in Southern Morava region amounts to 25 billion dinars, which is (?close 3.5 percent of the total social product of Serbia's economy.

The Federal Chamber today also approved the law on changes and additions to the law on the work and rights of the delegates in the SFRY Assembly and of the officials in the federation whose functions have expired. Existing legislation had allowed senior officials and delegates to continue claiming income appropriate to the post they were leaving for 3 to 6 years, depending on their years of service and the time spent in that particular post. According to the law adopted today, the time during which delegates and officials will be detailed to new duties has been reduced to 1 year.

Continuing its session, the Federal Chamber, under the shortened procedure, adopted draft changes to the federal budget for 1984 -- or the rebalance of the budget, as this is known among experts. The rebalance of the 1984 federal budget increases its volume by 12.7 billion dinars, the entire increase being earmarked for a partial revaluation of the resources for financing the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

The federal budget for this year allocates 231.6 billion dinars as the sum required to finance the YPA, which is 5.2 percent of the national income planned at the time the resolution was drafted, with a 25 percent growth indication and with the value of the national income being set at 4,454 billion dinars. Because of higher inflation and the growth rate of national income, it is believed that its nominal value will be considerably higher than planned, and unless the resources set aside to finance the YPA were revalued, the money at the YPA's disposal in 1984 would be less than 4 percent of the national income.

Proceeding from the fact that the YPA has set its development and modernization plan to 5.2 percent of our national income and has taken on commitments both in our country and abroad, the need arose for a revaluation to be carried out relative to the previously agreed resources for its financing in 1984.

Subsequently the Federal Chamber discussed the bill on changes and additions to the law regarding investments by foreign persons in associated labor organizations in our country. This was done so as to present the views on this matter to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces as the house responsible for the adoption of this regulation. Since extensive discussion was held on this issue in the working bodies, the chamber, following the statements by two delegates during the session today, soon came to a conclusion in connection with this issue. The delegates endorsed the basic orientations inherent in the draft law, making the assessment that the solutions implicit in the bill open the path to higher-level investments of foreign capital into our economy.

The Federal Chamber then discussed the report on the transformation of federal administration and an analysis of its socioeconomic position. The introductory report was read by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration. He stressed that the process of further transformation of federal administration greatly depended on the system as a whole and that changes did not depend solely on state activity. Certain results have already been achieved, but the process has to continue.

Borislav Krajina mentioned that the federal organs still do not possess necessary powers, nor is cooperation with organs of administration in the republics and provinces adequate. He also emphasized that the transformation of administration greatly depends on advancing, and on the method of, its own work. Experience has shown that duplication of powers and parallelism in work not only produce duplication in the organizational structure of the administration but a weakening of the efficiency of its work.

Concluding his statement, Borislav Krajina said that the real effects of the transformation of federal administration are still to come. A great deal still has to be done, he said, both within the ambit of federal administration and in relation to administration as a whole.

Delegate Bogdana Glumac-Levakov the first participant in the discussion on this item on the agenda, stressed that transformation of the federal administration is still proceeding very slowly. Many tasks from the program and the chamber's conclusions from last year have not been carried out. The only positive aspect is that the number of employees in administration has been reduced. The delegates then approved the report on the implementation of the program concerning the transformation, but coupled it with the demand that work to be carried out this year on this matter should be submitted to the assembly by the end of the first half of 1985 at the latest, which can be done if all people involved speed up their work.

The chamber approved the report on the implementation of the social accord on the education and schooling of children of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working and living abroad in 1983. The chamber assessed that despite the complex and difficult conditions, positive results had been attained, but they were described as incipient and modest because, to give an example, out of the total of 100,000 school-age children living abroad last year, only 3,200, or 3.2 percent, were embraced by all forms of education and schooling.

In conclusion, the chamber approved the report on last year's work of several federal organs and organizations. Delegate Dr Dragutin Sokal remarked that in the future these reports should be discussed by the assembly during the first, and not the last quarter of the year if the discussion were to have any genuine meaning. The chamber took the stance that in the future they will discuss the reports at the same time as drafting the final accounts of the federal budget.

DOMESTICALLY MADE 152 MM HOWITZER INTRODUCED

AU101505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A new 152 mm howitzer "Nora" has been introduced into the armament of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army. The new howitzer is a heavy-caliber gun domestically constructed and produced. In terms of technical features, the new gun is at the top of the world list of artillery weapons.

The rate of fire of the new howitzer is 6 to 8 rounds per minute, which is considered very high for guns of this caliber. This enables the new gun to be used for rapid fire on moving targets. Thus, a trained crew using this gun can fire 15 shells in 2.5 minutes, or 40 shells in 20 minutes. In 1 hour, this howitzer fires 90 heavy-caliber shells.

The development of the new gun started in 1976 and took about 8 years. The "Nora" howitzer has been constructed by a team of experts of the Land Forces Military-Technological Institute, in cooperation with scientific-research institutes and establishments in the country. Experts point out that further changes and improvements to this gun are also possible.

PLANINC SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR's STOPH

LD061242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0635 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] has sent the following telegram to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

"On the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR, it gives me special pleasure to send on behalf of the FEC and myself the most cordial congratulations to you and to the GDR Council of Ministers. On this festive occasion I also send our best wishes for further overall progress of the friendly GDR. I am pleased that on this occasion I can also express my conviction that fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries will strengthening of peace, understanding, and progress in Europe and in the world."

DENKOV LEAVES FOR ANKARA COOPERATION TALKS

LD110523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technological, and Industrial Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and Turkey, left Belgrade for Ankara this evening.

The delegation will take part in the fifth session of the committee which begins in Ankara tomorrow and which will last until 13 October. The Yugoslav-Turkish committee will discuss issues of the further development and promotion of overall bilateral economic relations.

SUKRIJA WELCOMES NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD101834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Max van den Berg, chairman of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. At Belgrade airport Van den Berg was welcomed by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Wim van Velzen, secretary general of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, has arrived together with Van den Berg.

SUCIC RECEIVES PAPAL ENJOY, DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD102222 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Anto Sucic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, has received Pronuncio Michel Cecchini, ambassador of the Holy See. They discussed relations between our country and the Vatican.